



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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20 July 1993

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Congo

Foreign Envoys To Mediate in Crisis

AB1907135593 Paris AFP in English 1328 GMT
19 Jul 93

[Excerpts] Brazzaville, July 19 (AFP)—Foreign envoys in Congo are to mediate in the country's continuing political crisis, Cameroon's Ambassador Hilaire M'bea M'bea, dean of the diplomatic corps, said here Monday [19 July]. He made the disclosure at a meeting of ambassadors with new Prime Minister Joachim Yhombi-Opango, and appealed to Congolese politicians to make the concessions necessary to achieve a negotiated settlement of their dispute. [passage omitted]

Ambassador M'bea M'bea remarked that the diplomatic corps had paid its dues in the crisis through the killing last month of Libyan envoy Mohamed Sahd by security forces during unrest. A Western diplomatic source said the mediation by foreign diplomats would be confined to facilitating dialogue between Lissouba supporters and the opposition. The source noted that Defence Minister General Raymond Damase Ngollo, named by Lissouba as mediation coordinator, was running up against unspecified "procedural" difficulties.

Gen. Yhombi-Opango told the ambassadors he was surprised how many weapons were in private hands. He said that by setting up armed gangs, some party chiefs were making Congo run the risk of splitting apart. With reference to the sacking of outspoken Armed Forces Chief of the General Staff Gen. Jean-Marie Michel Mokoko, the premier said some officers had stepped out of line by making value judgments about democratically elected institutions and were showing signs of "equivocal neutrality."

In Paris, the Foreign Ministry voiced concern about the situation in the former French colony, where Lissouba declared a nationwide state of emergency last week.

Prime Minister Comments on Role of Military, Other Issues

AB1907175293 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230 GMT 19 Jul 93

[Text] Congolese Prime Minister Joachim Yhombi-Opango met ambassadors accredited to his country in Brazzaville on 19 July. Taking advantage of the occasion, he clarified matters once again regarding measures taken by his government concerning the two-week state of emergency declared on 16 July and the Army's new mission and new chief, Colonel (Emmanuel Etahanka), who was appointed last week to replace Jean-Marie Michel Mokoko. Asked about the opposition contesting the early parliamentary results and submitting an appeal to legal authorities, the prime minister said that he found these things to be quite normal. He stressed, however,

that the government would not tolerate indefinitely the atmosphere of insurgency created by the acts of opposition members:

[Begin Opango recording] It is quite normal for candidates to contest the elections, and electoral litigation judges are the right people to determine the outcomes. But it is not normal that armed groups should be created and take the law into their own hands and force administrative authorities to solve the problem with a knife at their throat. This is intimidation, and anyone found guilty of it will be liable to prosecution. The 15 March 1992 Constitution and all the texts which follow from it form the basis for our country's republican law, until it is proven otherwise. As laid down in our Constitution, civil rights have precedence over public force and this—the participation and supervision of all elections—has contributed to the establishment of this society and cannot be reversed. The changes which have just taken place within the Army were made to ensure the harmonization of the chain of command and the strengthening of the republican spirit among our Army units. The soldiers serving the country must serve the Republic's institutions. In our view, the soldiers are not there to judge democratically elected institutions, nor should they adopt an attitude of ambiguous neutrality. Their mission is to [words indistinct] and to defend the republican institutions and to maintain law and order. [end recording]

Communique Issued on Disruption of Examinations

AB1907195593 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 1700 GMT 19 Jul 93

[Press communique issued by the Prime Minister's Office in Brazzaville on 19 July]

[Text] The government of the Republic met today at 1500 at the Prime Minister's Office chaired by his excellency the prime minister and head of government. After hearing a report on the organization of examinations, specifically in the Brazzaville school region, the government noted with sadness and emotion the unpatriotic acts perpetrated this morning at Bacongo and Makelekele.

In fact, armed men prevented children from going to take their examinations in these two districts. These children and their parents, who were accompanying them, were subjected to all kinds of violence.

The government notes, however, that examinations went on normally in Talangai, Wuenze, Moungali, Potopoto Infini, and also in the interior, in Pointe-Noire, Oyo, Kele, and the rest of the country.

There is every indication that certain politicians only want to pour their bitterness onto these innocent children, whose sole ambition is to succeed in school by taking the basic and crucial common entrance examination.

Parents of pupils from Bacongo and Makelekele Districts have the total support of the government, which urges them to accompany their children on 20 July to the various examination centers.

The government appeals to all parents of pupils residing in Bacongo and Makelekele to rise up against any new attempts that would penalize their children. Meanwhile, the instigators who organize these negative acts have their children safely tucked far away from Bacongo and Makelekele in private European schools. Congo's future depends on the ability of our children to enter high school and university. The government counts on the goodwill of all to guarantee this.

Gabon

Labor Minister Chosen To Represent Party in Elections

AB1907214793 Libreville RTG Chaine Nationale Radio Network in French 1200 GMT 19 Jul 93

[Excerpt] The National Recovery Movement [Morena] ended its second ordinary congress session in Libreville on 18 July. One of the major decisions made was electing Simon Oyono-Aba'a as the party's presidential candidate in the December elections.

Logically, Simon Oyono-Aba'a, who is the labor minister in Prime Minister Oye-Mba's cabinet, should tender his resignation to the prime minister in compliance with the Morena activists' wishes. [passage omitted]

Rwanda

New Cabinet Discusses Security, Arusha Talks

EA1907122093 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT 18 Jul 93

[Excerpt] The new prime minister and her government started their official work this afternoon. Agathe Uwilingiyimana took the oath in front of the head of state, the deputies, and the international community represented by diplomats in Kigali.

The Uwilingiyimana cabinet shows very few changes. All the ministers delegated by the Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development, the Social Democratic Party, and the Christian Democratic Party are keeping their portfolios. Those of the Republican Democratic Movement have been replaced as follows:

Prime Minister Uwilingiyimana is replaced at the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education by Mr. Jean-Marie Vianney Mbonimpa. Boniface Ngulinzira leaves the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation and is replaced by Mr. Anastase Gasana. Pascal Ndengejeho is replaced at the Information Ministry by Faustin Rucogoza.

In regard to the Liberal Party's [PL] portfolios, Land-ouald Ndasingwa keeps his post. Agnes Ntamabyaliro becomes minister of justice, while PL Chairman Justin Mugenzi replaces her at the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Handicrafts. The Ministry of Justice has been unoccupied since Stanislas Mbonampeka's resignation in January.

Uwilingiyimana gave her ministers the mandate of pursuing the program assigned to them at the beginning of the transition period, with additional priority accorded to the problems of security and people displaced by war. Peace negotiations with the Rwandan Patriotic Front will be accelerated to reach an agreement as soon as possible. [passage omitted]

Sao Tome & Principe

President Trovoada on Party System, Angola Situation

PM1507111693 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Jul 93 pp 12-13

[Interview with President Miguel Trovoada by Armando Rafael in Madeira; date not given]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Rafael] How are your relations with the Sao Tome and Principe Government and with Prime Minister Norberto de Costa Alegre?

[Trovoada] Good...

[Rafael] They say the same, but nevertheless there is still talk of the emergence of a new party—Democratic Independent Action (ADI)—being set up under the president's aegis.

[Trovoada] There are several parties claiming my sponsorship, irrespective of my consent. It is not an unprecedented case, but I do not see how this could have adverse repercussions on my relationship with the government or with the prime minister.

[Rafael] I will put the matter to you another way. Will you or will you not go ahead with setting up a party?

[Trovoada] I have no need to. I have friends and colleagues linked to the ADI, but I have them in other parties, too. The Democratic Convergence Party (PCD) chairman is a cousin of mine. This is just one instance, but this is what people must understand. We are in a democratic system and people must have freedom of action. If they believe that there is scope for setting up a new party, they should do so, and then submit to the electorate's wishes. I do not have to comment on this. If you ask the Sao Tomeans which is Miguel Trovoada's party, they will tell you that it is the PCD [Party for Democratic Convergence].

[Rafael] It is true that you were elected with the PCD's support, but it is also true that you later did not conceal your estrangement...

[Trovoada] There was no estrangement. What has happened is that, since my election, I have become equidistant.

[Rafael] And do you not believe that ADI's emergence could be a factor for instability?

[Trovoada] Why? It will only be so if people maintain the single-party mentality. And there are indeed those who still see a new party's emergence as a threat.

[Rafael] Would you care to be more specific?

[Trovoada] There are individuals with a single-party mentality in all Sao Tomean political parties...

[Rafael] And in your opinion? Is another party's emergence justified?

[Trovoada] Our Constitution does not limit the number of parties, and if there are people who believe that they should go ahead with a new party, let them do so. Moreover, I believe that our party system has not yet stabilized. There are parties that will disappear, and others that will emerge. Note that ADI was set up recently, and three or four months later it came second in the local elections, after the former single party—the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe. This means that people are dissatisfied...

[Rafael] But are you not afraid of being accused of interfering in the Sao Tomean parties' internal affairs?

[Trovoada] Our Constitution enshrines a semipresidential system. I was elected on the basis of a blueprint for society. I cannot be a mere spectator, but that is not the same as interfering in the parties' affairs.

[Rafael] Are you satisfied with the performance of this government and this prime minister?

[Trovoada] That is a question for parliament to answer. The president, as a matter of institutional loyalty, should refrain from any assessment.

[Rafael] But you were talking only recently about having been elected on the basis of a blueprint for change, extending, moreover, to the current majority...

[Trovoada] Yes, but reading the various parties' programs, you will reach the conclusion that they are very similar. But it is not a matter of a lack of imagination; it has to do with our country, which has very specific needs. But it is clear that I would not fail to intervene if there were a very great incompatibility between the program on which I was elected to the presidency of the Republic and the government's activity. But, so far, that has not happened.

[Rafael] As the coordinator of the five Portuguese-speaking African countries, how do you view the Angolan situation?

[Trovoada] With concern. Angola has not known peace for 32 years.

[Rafael] You were in Paris with Jorge Valentim and in Cairo with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. Will you undertake any initiative? It is known that you sent a letter to Jonas Savimbi...

[Trovoada] I was the bearer of a letter from the children of Sao Tome to Jonas Savimbi...

[Rafael] Is that all?

[Trovoada] Yes, but it is clear that, at a time like this, we cannot fail to be concerned about the atrocities that are being committed, but I must say that, in our opinion, there is no path to peace in Angola other than that of dialogue.

[Rafael] Do you believe that it is possible to bring the two sides together at the negotiating table in the near future?

[Trovoada] In the near future, I do not know, but people must be reasonable. They must accept a compromise solution. I do not believe in a military victory, and if that happened, it would have incredible costs, as well as always being a shaky solution. That is why I still believe in a negotiated solution.

[Rafael] Over the past few weeks, the international community has blamed UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] for the lack of that dialogue. What is Sao Tome's stance?

[Trovoada] In my opinion, the essential thing is to help bring the two sides together. Blaming one of them helps only to drive it away. From this viewpoint, I do not set much store by blaming one of the sides. That pleases the other side but leads nowhere. Is that what people want?

[Rafael] But do you believe that UNITA could make its stance more flexible?

[Trovoada] Yes. What does UNITA want? More security guarantees. So let us hope that the United Nations and the international community will succeed in finding the necessary arrangements and give it more security guarantees. But one thing is certain: There will be no agreement without the two sides' express wishes. [passage omitted]

[Rafael] What is the outcome of your brief visit to Madeira?

[Trovoada] It has been a brief but quite useful visit. Madeira will be able to help us with training personnel for tourism, and Sao Tome and Principe will also be able to benefit from Madeira's experience in setting up our free zone.

[Rafael] Did you sign any protocol?

[Trovoada] No. That will be done later. Right now, what we believe is that there is a possibility that some Madeiran investors could take an interest in Sao Tome

and Principe, setting up a common tourism network for the Atlantic islands—Madeira, the Azores, Sao Tome and Principe...

[Rafael] And who is Sao Tome and Principe backing as investors for its free zone?

[Trovoada] All those who are interested in the African market. I have said this before, and I repeat: My country is in a region that is very important from the demographic viewpoint and which comprises Cameroon, Congo, Zaire, and Gabon. So I believe we are a good bet for those seeking to diversify their economic and financial investments. Note the example of Mauritius, where there are Japanese and South African investors. And, of course, I am also taking into account the Portuguese investors with whom I have now spoken.

[Rafael] And did you achieve any tangible result?

[Trovoada] Not so far.

[Rafael] But there has already been talk of the rescheduling of Sao Tome's debt to Portugal...

[Trovoada] Yes, there has been talk of that, but there has not yet been any decision.

[Rafael] Are you not afraid that Sao Tome could fall into the franc's area of influence?

[Trovoada] I am a pragmatist. If that had beneficial effects for Sao Tome and Principe's development, I do not see where the danger lies, especially within a framework of regional integration. That would be a normal development, like what will happen with the introduction of a single currency within the European Community.

[Rafael] And what has been the reaction of Sao Tome's potential partners?

[Trovoada] I would say that there is some distrust of the African countries. The big investors have avoided Africa. This is not the case with Sao Tome and Principe. It is an overall assessment. But we are on the right path. Only recently we approved our investment code and the banking and tax reform laws. Now investments must be attracted to the areas that we define as having priority—quality tourism and services.

[Rafael] And what is Portugal's role?

[Trovoada] That of a partner, and there have been various contacts, both with the government and with Portuguese businessmen...

[Rafael] But there is not always a joint strategy on the part of the two sides...

[Trovoada] This is true: the businessmen do not always follow the government, but there are already Portuguese businessmen in Sao Tome and Principe. What about the rest? We are waiting.

Zaire

Mobutu Affirms Decision To Remain in Office

AB1907145593 Paris AFP in French 0927 GMT
19 Jul 93

[Text] Kinshasa, 19 Jul (AFP)—Zairian President Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko has stated that "he will remain at the helm of affairs until the Zairian people decide otherwise." According to an AZAP release transmitted yesterday from Lubumbashi, capital of Shaba Province, where he is paying a three-day visit, Mobutu also said that "the situation has lasted too long" and that it is time "the people decide and chose their leaders through elections." "Mobutu will not leave the seat unless it is the people's wish," he added. According to AZAP, the head of state also criticized "those who run around in Europe and the United States demanding more pressure on Mobutu." "Whether they like it or not, Mobutu will remain at the helm of affairs until the Zairian people decide otherwise," Marshal Mobutu said in this connection.

Tshisekedi's Minister Says Mobutu Behind Ethnic Clashes

AB1907150593 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730 GMT 19 Jul 93

[Text] In Zaire, the situation has not changed in Shaba and North Kivu Provinces, where interethnic clashes continue. The Belgian organization Doctors Without Borders, which reports that there have been about 1,000 to 3,000 deaths, also says that the increasing number of these clashes has forced about 15,000 people to flee the areas.

In view of this situation, the UN secretary general has decided to send a three-week inspection mission to Zaire. For President Mobutu's adversaries, it is obvious that despite his visit to the scenes of the clashes, the Zairian leader is behind all that is happening. The accusations come from Communication Minister Lambert Mende of Etienne Tshisekedi's parallel government. Let us listen to him talking to Ousmane Kaba, our Brussels correspondent:

[Begin recording] [Mende] We received confirmation from rather independent sources that the tragedy is continuing and that people are still being killed. It even seems that UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali's initiative to appoint a special representative to our country regarding the events has rather helped to increase the suffering of people there. To hide the proof of what happened, President Mobutu and his allies decided to speed up compulsory deportation. In Shaba Province, for example, emergency camps set up around coach and railroad stations as well as exit points have been destroyed, and all the refugees' property set on fire. Bulldozers were used to raze the camps, and the refugees, who were abandoned to their fate, are living in the

savannah or in hostile villages. Some of the villagers are incited against the refugees by Messrs. [name indistinct] and Kungu.

Concerning North Kivu Province, Mobutu has visited the province, appointed military administrators, and announced the arrival of National Security Department units there, but we fear that will, once again, be a way of trying to cover up the evidence of these crimes committed by his accomplices.

[Kaba] Mr. Minister, there is mention of the upcoming arrival in Zaire—unless he has already arrived there—of (Ibrahimi Lakhtar), the Algerian emissary sent by Butrus-Ghali. Do you have any information about that?

[Mende] We received with satisfaction Butrus-Ghali's decision to send (Lakhtar) there, and we hope that this UN involvement in the crisis will help our country to achieve its objectives; namely the decisions made at the sovereign national conference. [end recording]

UN Special Envoy Arrives, Meets Minister Kassenda

AB2007093293 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1230 GMT 19 Jul 93

[Excerpt] Lakhdar Ibrahimi, the UN secretary general's special envoy, whose mission to Zaire was announced a few days ago, arrived in Kinshasa at Ngobila Beach on 18 July from New York via Paris. A few hours after his arrival, Lakhdar was received by External Relations Minister Mpinga Kassenda. Ngandu Buyamba has the details: [Begin Buyamba recording] Yesterday at 1235, His Excellency Lakhdar Ibrahimi, who has arrived in Kinshasa on a good offices mission to Zaire, was received by External Relations Minister Kassenda. What did the two officials tell each other during their discussions? We will never know the answer to this question, because after the audience, Lakhdar did not make any statement to correspondents. But one supposes that their discussions centered on the political situation in Zaire. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Eritrea**Relations Established With Jordan**

EA1707155093 Asmara Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 1500 GMT 16 Jul 93

[Text] Eritrea and Jordan have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level. The agreement was signed on 15 July by the ambassadors of the two countries in Khartoum, Sudan, and it was agreed to further strengthen longstanding relations in all fields. They have also agreed to work hard for peace and stability and also to work under the rules and regulations of the United Nations.

Kenya**KANU Rejects Islamic Party Claims**

EA1607153093 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 15 Jul 93

[Text] KANU [Kenya African National Union] Headquarters has strongly rejected claims by Shaykh Khalid Balala of the unregistered Islamic Party of Kenya that the ruling party had been bent on causing misunderstandings at the Coast Province. In a press release, the KANU secretary general, Mr. Joseph Kamotho, said the government adhered to the rule of law and strict Constitution. Mr. Kamotho said that KANU has persistently refrained from responding to the frequent verbal attacks on it by Shaykh Balala and some of his associates, but this should not be construed to mean that the ruling party has admitted to their lies and insults.

The allegation was made yesterday in Mombasa when Shaykh Balala paraded a group of bogus guerrillas claiming that they had been trained in Mombasa to sabotage his faction.

Government Says Sugar Company Employees' Strike Illegal

EA2007111093 Nairobi KBC Television Network in English 1830 GMT 19 Jul 93

[Excerpt] The government today declared a strike by 5,000 employees of the Mumias Sugar Company [in western Kenya] illegal and ordered them to go back to work immediately. Minister for labor and manpower development, Philip Masinde, told newsmen in his office that the workers had not exhausted the machinery to resolve the dispute between them and the sugar employers group. He said it was not in order for the employees to seek a salary increment barely a month after they had their salaries increased. Mr. Masinde further said it was not in order for the workers to demand the sacking of the general and personnel managers of Mumias Sugar Company. [passage omitted]

Somalia**'Voice of the Great Somali People': UN Causing Instability**

EA1907212593 Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 19 Jul 93

[Text] The UN troops in Somalia are still causing instability and bringing constant problems to the Somali people. Today at 3:30 P.M., Pakistani UN troops fired on Somali people near Kasa Balballare junction in Mogadishu. The troops, who had armored personnel carriers, killed three people and injured eight others. The same Pakistani troops also opened fire on people near Digfer Road at 4 P.M. The UN troops are continuing their terror against innocent Somali people.

Reports add that U.S. troops have ordered Somali civilians to vacate the headquarters of the fire brigade within 24 hours or be put in a detention camp where they would either die of disease or hunger. It is to be recalled that on many occasions many people have been displaced and important sites for the Somali people destroyed. Reports add further that people living in the neighborhoods bordering the airport have today united to counter the U.S. troops, who want to destroy houses, factories, and other important buildings in Mogadishu.

Abas Mohamed Nur Galeyr [formerly a reporter with Aidid's Radio Mogadishu], who filed this report, says the evil U.S. troops have ordered these people to vacate houses, banks, the Alba factory, and neighborhoods. The Somali people refused to do this because abiding by the order would endanger their lives and nationhood. Instead, they decided to counter the heinous attacks by America, disguised under the UN [word indistinct]. These people told the self-styled United Nations Operation in Somalia [UNOSOM] officers and reporters claiming to be Somalis who visited them that they would not leave their homes but instead die there while defending themselves in line with Islamic religious teachings.

Abas Mohamed Nur Galeyr, the reporter based in Banaadir region, adds that U.S. troops abducted two reporters—one from Britain and the other from China—who were interviewing Somali people. The U.S. troops confiscated their cameras and film and destroyed them. They did this so as to ensure a blackout of the problems that U.S. troops are inflicting on the Somali people.

Commentary Criticizes UN, U.S.

EA1907214393 Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 19 Jul 93

[Commentary by Farah Ali Mohamed, alias Duurgube; read by Mohamed Umar Abdi, alias Shino]

[Excerpts] The United Nations Operation in Somalia-2 [UNOSOM-2] and U.S. operations have failed miserably and the world has become aware of the motives behind the operations—colonialism. [passage omitted]

After the righteous Somali organizations ousted the dictator [Mohamed Siad Barre], the United Nations took advantage of the power vacuum and succeeded in beginning operations that served its interests. In July 1992 a plane with UN markings brought into northern Mogadishu counterfeit money that had been loaded at Jomo Kenyatta Airport, Nairobi, Kenya. The UN's aim in bringing in the money was to weaken the economy of Somalia with the help of a group of self-seekers.

The United Nations, with the help of a Swedish organization called Peace Alliance, organized the so-called Seychelles meeting in the capital of the Seychelles between 22 and 25 October 1992. The majority of the participants were hand-picked by the United Nations. The participants included Dr. Abd al-Resay Hasan Ali and Professor Abd al-Rahman Shaykh Ahmad, who said the United Nations had failed to make the meeting a success as there arose disagreements when some Somali participants refused to support the negative UN policies, which were aimed at hijacking the Somali people and giving the international community the wrong impression about the situation in Mogadishu.

Mohamed Farah Aidid, the chairman of the United Somali Congress [USC], at a news conference in his office on 31 October 1992, spoke at great length about the UN policies that were based on dividing the Somali people. He said the UN wanted to divide the Somali people along tribal and community lines.

On 8 November 1992, a UN envoy to Somalia arrived in Mogadishu and on 11 December 1992 started implementing the United Nations' interest—which he came to serve—which was to prepare the groundwork for the forceful capture of Somalia. The self-styled envoy was Ismat Kittani. His first duty was to capture Mogadishu Airport, which he did on 5 December 1992. This was followed by the arrival of U.S. Marines in Mogadishu, who [words indistinct] crocodile skins.

On 4 January the Turkish people were shocked to learn that Cevik Bir, a Turkish general and citizen, had been appointed to head UNOSOM-2, according to Turkish radio. On 3 January the UN secretary general, who takes orders from the great satan, Bill Clinton, appointed the man the Somalis hate the most, animal [preceding word in English] Howe [UN special envoy to Somalia Admiral Jonathan Howe], who immediately began policies the Americans have become famous for—divide and rule, with the help of groups with vested interests.

The other nations that sent troops to Somalia realized the negative policies of United States and the United Nations in Somalia and refused to obey them. [Name indistinct], the chairman of the committee financing the

U.S. Government [as heard], had earlier said that the mission of the U.S. troops had changed and that the troops were not in Somalia for their original objectives. He said that the U.S. Government should take note of the activities of its troops in Somalia and that they should be withdrawn. Meanwhile, members of the U.S. opposition, the Republicans, have deeply criticized the U.S. Government for the massacres committed by U.S. troops in Somalia. Among the Republicans was Mr. (Robert), who said he supported Mr. [name indistinct] opinion that the U.S. forces should be withdrawn from Somalia.

In conclusion, the writer of the commentary says: The Somali people will never accept neocolonialism. Justice will triumph. Injustice will fail. U.S. and UNOSOM-2 colonialists and their black (?allies), claiming to be Somalis, will receive heavy blows similar to those administered to UNOSOM by the Somali people, and in the hereafter they will be cast into a hell worse than this.

Tanzania

Government Minister on Measures To Boost Economy

EA1907222693 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
External Service in English 1600 GMT 19 Jul 93

[Text] Dar es Salaam—The government has said it is implementing several policies aimed at alleviating problems facing industrial and commercial sectors in the country. This was said in Dar es Salaam today by the minister of industries and trade, Honorable Cleopa Msuya, when presenting in parliament his ministry's budget proposals for the year 1993-94 financial year. He said the government had begun taking measures to protect Tanzania's industries against unfair competition from imported goods. Honorable Msuya said among these measures are the revision of duties charged on imported goods which are also produced in the country and the checking of loopholes which enabled importers to evade paying duties. He said the government has also started to restructure the parastatal sector by allowing ailing public firms to enter into joint venture arrangements with foreign companies.

On measures being taken to boost exports, Honorable Msuya said it is now not obligatory for exporters to obtain licenses from the Board of External Trade. The exporters are now required to fill in only one form for goods whose worth does not exceed 3,000 U.S. dollars. He said Tanzania has joined the International Common Fund on Commodities, which has the responsibility of bolstering the prices of agricultural goods on the global market.

IFP Conditionally Accepts Two-Stage Transition Process

MB1907185393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1824 GMT 19 Jul 93

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg July 19 SAPA—Inkatha says it is prepared to consider a two-phase transition process, as proposed by the government and the African National Congress [ANC] and their supporters, if the form of state is agreed to in advance and the new constitution contains six specific elements.

The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] position is spelt out in a confidential briefing document on the "current phase of the negotiation process", of which SAPA obtained a copy on Monday [19 July].

It was reliably learnt that copies were given to the government during the latest round of bilaterals between the two parties.

The IFP, along with the kwaZulu government and Conservative Party, have suspended their participation in multiparty democracy talks in protest at what it calls the bullying tactics of the government and the ANC and their allies.

The IFP says in the four-page document that it had no option but to leave the talks to protest at disastrous turns of events in negotiations. "We had warned and warned again that we would never be able to agree to a course of events in which there would be elections for a constituent assembly which would become an interim legislature and the country's constitution-making body.

"We also warned and warned again that while we advocated a hard straight run to democracy and an election under a finalised constitution to be held no later than September 1994, we adamantly refused to set an election date before we had even negotiated a new democratic constitution."

The IFP says it does not accept the recent ruling in the 26-party process that there was sufficient consensus on the setting of the April 27 election date, plus on a resolution on the constitution-making process, despite the objections of the six-member Concerned South Africans Group (Cosag) at talks.

"How could there be sufficient consensus when the parties and administrations which reject the proposals account for a very considerable proportion of the future electorate," the IFP asks in the document.

"We said that we could think of proceeding along the lines of a two-phase process if the issue of the form of state was agreed to in advance, and the next constitution would have the following elements:

—"It would establish a constitutional state;

—"It would have in it a complete bill of rights;

—"It would make provision for a constitutional court to protect the clauses of the constitution which will all be justiciable;

—"It would make provision for (regions) which would each have their own constitution;

—"It would lay down procedures to bring about constitutional change by the approval of the changes by special majorities, including special majorities in (regional) legislatures without which no changes could be made to (regional) constitutions; (and)

—"It would establish (regions) and fix their boundaries, powers and functions within the parameters of an agreed division of powers between them and the central government which amounted to an arrangement of shared sovereignty.

"We could then negotiate about which of the details of the constitution could be drawn up provisionally, and what would be left for finalisation through the normal process of constitutional change through mechanisms laid down in the constitution itself."

According to a senior government negotiator, the six IFP demands have already been met in a comprehensive set of constitutional principles adopted, and the fact they are binding on an elected constitution-making body. But the ANC has on a number of occasions said it is not prepared to agree to separate regional constitutions in a new South Africa.

The issue of "shared sovereignty" will also have to be fleshed out and may cause problems.

Special majorities to change constitutions is another area where problems are lurking, remembering that Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] shipwrecked on exactly that issue.

Inkatha added a further warning: "While there is any prospect whatsoever of the self-government territories and the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states becoming absorbed into the country's provincial structures during the constitution-writing period, the IFP will not participate in any further developments".

The IFP maintains it has taken a stand on principle and not on the grounds of party-political interests. KwaZulu, having decided to remain in South Africa, therefore has the right "to decide under what conditions" ... "kwaZulu never sought to establish a region which was premised on Zulu ethnic power... The kwaZulu government endorsed proposals for its inclusion as an entity in a wider non-racial, non-ethnic region.

"It would be rank historic foolishness to take advantage of this kwaZulu desire, and to attempt to annihilate it through incorporation into the region and South Africa." According to the IFP, such a step would only be achieved

by destroying the right of the Zulu people to self-determination, "and that would not be possible". "That course of action would only spell out civil war," the IFP warned.

The IFP added it would be politically stupid if it thought it could survive politically with the government of the day opposing it, "and using the full might of the state to grind the IFP between the continuing poverty of the people and the paucity of the resources to govern regionally—which the central government could ensure".

"Perhaps, above all, the world should understand that our objection to what is emerging at the World Trade Centre is based on the fact that under the proposals being adopted, there is no prospect whatsoever of us establishing a federal future for South Africa."

The IFP said international experience, and it mentioned the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, had taught a lesson that deeply divided plural societies could not be forced into unitarian state moulds. "It is sheer political madness to believe that we could survive as a unitary state.

"It is also rank political folly to believe that a society based on pluralism would be established by an elected constituent assembly. In this regard the IFP believes that we went too far to try to establish a compromise solution in which we sought to find a formula which would enable us to agree that there is nothing in a name, and that the regionalism the South African Government is talking about is so close to federalism that we should be satisfied."

Cosag Discusses Participation in Multiparty Talks

*MB1907110593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0938
GMT 19 Jul 93*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg July 19 SAPA—The Concerned South Africans Group [Cosag] met on Monday [19 July] morning at a Kempton Park hotel to discuss their future participation in democracy talks. However, the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP], Conservative Party [CP] and kwa-Zulu government indicated they would resist attempts to convince them to return to multiparty talks which are due to start later in the day at the nearby World Trade Centre.

Three of the six Cosag members at the talks, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei and the Afrikaner Volksunie [National Unity], said they would attend the multiparty negotiation session after the hotel meeting.

Ciskei chief negotiator Mickey Webb denied there was a split in Cosag or, at the very least, two different tactical approaches. He said the reason Ciskei and Bophuthatswana would attend Monday's talks was because a report on an independent broadcasting commission would be discussed.

The much-awaited first draft of a new constitution is expected to be tabled on Wednesday, following a two-week recess of the 26-party negotiating council. "These talks are futile at the moment because the government and the African National Congress/South African Communist Party [SACP] alliance just want us here as a rubber stamp for their bilateral agreements," CP chief negotiator Tom Langley claimed in an interview before the Cosag meeting.

Cosag members led by the IFP made it clear they expected the negotiating council to decide what exactly was meant by "sufficient consensus" before constitutional issues could be debated in detail.

The CP also wants self-determination for a separate Afrikaner state to be agreed to. This has been rejected so far by the government and the ANC [African National Congress].

National Party negotiator and Minister of Manpower Leon Wessels said on arrival at the World Trade Centre that as far as the government was concerned, "the process is stronger than anybody else who may advocate differently". "Our position is clear. There must be a negotiated agreed settlement. We want the process to be as inclusive as possible," Mr Wessels said.

The April 27 election date was ratified without the approval of the six Cosag members two weeks ago.

Mr Langley accused the government and ANC of using "domination of the majority over the minority" at talks in their interpretation of sufficient consensus.

He said Cosag would have to hold extensive talks at a "very high level" in the coming days to decide on its future course of action. "We will be back when self-determination has been dealt with to our satisfaction and not to that of (SACP Chairman Joe) Slovo or (ANC General Secretary Cyril) Ramaphosa," Mr Langley said.

He warned if talks continued without the CP there would be "problems", but declined to say what tactics the CP would adopt. "The options are still open."

Bophuthatswana chief negotiator Rowan Cronje said Cosag's problem with the way talks were being handled "must be addressed". He was optimistic however that a solution was possible. "But one which people will support and rally to."

Labour Party negotiator Lewellyn Landers said notwithstanding the IFP's apparent intransigence, "the process must continue in the interests of South Africa". "The best place for the IFP to state its case is in the negotiating council."

Split in Cosag Denied; IFP, PAC Meet

*MB1907150593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1346
GMT 19 Jul 93*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg July 19 SAPA—The Concerned South Africans Group [Cosag] denied on Monday there was a split in its ranks after three Cosag members, including the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] and the Conservative Party [CP], remained out of democracy talks and three stayed in. "There is no split in Cosag," Rowan Cronje of Bophuthatswana, and one of the Cosag parties remaining in talks, told a joint Cosag press conference at a Kempton Park hotel following a three-hour meeting.

There was only a difference in strategy, Cosag members insisted. The other two Cosag parties still in negotiations are Ciskei and the Afrikaner Volksunie [National Union] (AVU). The kwaZulu government is the third party staying out of multiparty talks.

Cosag was united, however, in their main grievance, which was the way in which "sufficient consensus" was being used in negotiations in spite of Cosag opposition. The ratification of the April 27 election date is a major case in point, according to Cosag. CP chief negotiator Tom Langley, speaking at the press conference, accused the government and the African National Congress [ANC] and their allies in talks of making a "mockery" of sufficient consensus. "Unless it is dealt with satisfactorily there is no point in continuing with the process," he warned.

"Sufficient consensus is not only a set of rules, but it must be applied with a degree of wisdom," IFP negotiator Walter Felgate said in an interview, referring to rulings on the controversial issues in talks. He accused the government and ANC and their allies of operating "like a cabal which is trying to dominate and steamroll the process". "Ultimately the process must be halted to bring with it all the major players," he added.

Mr. Cronje said "some other parties will have to consider their positions" if the issue of sufficient consensus was not addressed adequately. He stressed that Monday's non-participation did not necessarily mean a permanent walk-out. Ciskei, Bophuthatswana and the AVU indicated they would for the moment only debate issues in the 26-party negotiating council which concerned them.

The council reconvened at the World Trade Centre on Monday after a two-week recess, and began with debate on a draft independent broadcasting bill drawn up by a technical group of experts.

The three Cosag members still participating stated they would not debate constitutional issues until they had studied the full text of the draft constitution. IFP negotiator, and the party's national chairman, Dr. Frank Mdlalose, told the media Cosag had information which indicated that the complete draft constitution would not be ready on Wednesday morning as expected, but that only "tit-bits" would be presented for discussion. "That won't be helpful," he said. "We want the whole constitution."

Cosag also wants the future form of state and violence "addressed adequately at this stage" by multiparty negotiators.

The CP reiterated its demand that it would wait to see what the draft constitution said about self-determination and its demand for a separate Afrikaner state before deciding on what course of action to follow.

Meanwhile, the Cosag meeting was followed by one between the IFP and the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC], led by PAC General Secretary Benny Alexander. He told a press conference afterwards that PAC President Clarence Makwetu had mandated the PAC's negotiators to hold a bilateral with the IFP to find out first hand what their reasons were for suspending their participation in talks. The PAC delegation would now take the IFP answer back to the PAC leader, who would "instruct" them on their next move. Mr. Alexander added the PAC would raise the IFP's objections in the negotiating council for discussion.

PAC Supports IFP, KwaZulu

MB2007072593 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 20 Jul 93

[Text] The row over sufficient consensus at negotiations has taken another twist. The PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] has decided to support the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] and kwaZulu demand that the concept be defined. This is after a meeting between the IFP and PAC. John Matham reports:

[Matham] The PAC says it agrees with Inkatha that no decisions at democracy talks should be taken without IFP assent. Negotiations took place yesterday without most of the Cosag [Concerned South Africans Group] parties. They were discussing their future at a crisis meeting. Bophuthatswana, Ciskei and the Afrikaner Volksunie [Afrikaner National Union] decided not to join the CP, IFP, kwaZulu in walking out, but they have warned they could follow their three colleagues out of talks if the sufficient consensus issue is not resolved to their satisfaction.

Further Reaction to Police Shooting at Sisulu Convoy

Mandela Comments

MB1807200493 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 18 Jul 93

[Excerpts] This afternoon the police launched a large-scale investigation into circumstances which led to last night's puzzling shooting incident between the police and members of the ANC [African National Congress]. One person was killed and two injured when police and members of a convoy escorting ANC deputy President Mr. Walter Sisulu fired on each other. [passage omitted]

[Begin Mandela recording in English] It's not only just the police who are investigating. The Office of the

Attorney General is also involved. We have suggested that the African National Congress must also join in the investigation on an equal basis, and they have accepted this. [end recording]

More on ANC Inclusion in Inquiry

MB1907155193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1433
GMT 19 Jul 93

[Text] Johannesburg July 19 SAPA—Police on Monday [19 July] said an 'extra ordinary step' had been taken to include the Offices of the Attorney-General [AG] and the president of the African National Congress [ANC] in investigations into the shootout early on Sunday morning between police and bodyguards of ANC Deputy President Walter Sisulu.

One bodyguard was killed and two were hospitalised after the shootout on the Soweto highway as a three-car convoy returned the Sisulu's home in Soweto after they had attended the 75th birthday party for the ANC President Nelson Mandela at a Johannesburg hotel.

A statement issued on behalf of Witwatersrand Regional Police Commissioner Lt-Gen Koos Calitz, who has been appointed to head the investigation, said the police's step to invite representatives from the two offices to monitor the investigation "was done in the interests of the truth and transparency".

Outlining the progress made in the investigation, the statement said:

- Forensic experts from various disciplines had been involved in the investigation;
- On Sunday police searched the scene of the incident in the presence of two representatives from the office of the AG and two ANC members, Mr. Reddy Mampane and Mr. Joe Shehabane;
- Evidence found at the scene included Makarov pistol shells, 9mm shells of South African origin, and the wad of a shotgun round. The shells and the wad would be subjected to ballistic tests;
- The identity of the deceased was being withheld until his next-of-kin had been informed;
- The ANC would be invited to appoint an independent pathologist for the post-mortem on the deceased;
- Three suspects, including the two injured men, were still under arrest;
- Constant police contact would be maintained with the two offices;
- The case would be brought before court on Tuesday; and,
- The press would be informed of all aspects of the investigation "within the boundaries of the rules of evidence and the sub judice rule".

ANC Statement on 'Misinformation'

MB2007104393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0902
GMT 20 Jul 93

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the African National Congress, ANC, on 20 July]

[Text] A great deal of misinformation has accompanied the shooting incident that occurred in the early hours of 18th July, when police fired on the lead vehicle escorting ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Walter Sisulu home.

The police vehicle had no siren, no police light and no registration numbers.

One of Mr Sisulu's bodyguards, Ismael Moloane, died in the incident. Jabulani Cebo Ntuli was shot, but is stable and recovering in hospital.

Themba Makuba sustained injuries when the vehicle overturned, and is recovering in hospital. Both are in a satisfactory condition, but are being kept under police guard.

Jerry Radebe was detained and is due to appear in court today. Oddly, it is one of the victims of the attack who has been arrested while the perpetrators have not been held accountable. We demand his immediate and unconditional release, and guarantees from the police of the safety of all the people concerned.

The ANC demands the immediate arrest of the policemen involved, and that a murder docket be opened. Police in South Africa must not be allowed to continue operating above the law.

We further reiterate our demand for a full investigation, including the participation of international police investigators currently in South Africa as part of the peace keeping process.

Minister Kriel, and Commissioner Johan van der Merwe, have as yet been unable to provide any satisfactory explanation for the behaviour of the police.

The African National Congress expresses its heartfelt condolences to the family of Ismael Moloane. We also express our deep regret to the families and friends of comrades Ntuli, Radebe and Makuba for the anguish caused through misinformation about their condition.

The ANC commends the courageous and disciplined action of all the bodyguards and drivers caring for Walter Sisulu. Their swift response clearly saved both his life and that of Albertina Sisulu.

ANC 'Deeply Alarmed' About Threats Against Officials*MB1907154593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1343 GMT 19 Jul 93*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the African National Congress, ANC, on 19 July: "ANC Western Cape Press Statement on Death Threats Against Carl Niehaus and Allan Boesak in Mitchells Plain"]

[Text] We are deeply alarmed by the threats to kill Mr. Carl Niehaus and Dr. Allan Boesak at yesterday's public meeting in Mitchells Plain. These threats, following on the attempt on the life of ANC [African National Congress] Vice-President Mr. Walter Sisulu, strengthens our belief that many of our leaders are in serious danger of their lives.

In addition to death threats, the Mitchells Plain meeting was also delayed by a bomb scare.

It is clear that there are sinister forces at work - intent on disrupting the work of the ANC. The assassination of Chris Hani earlier this year has demonstrated that these are not idle threats but must be taken extremely seriously by those whose task it is to protect the public from acts of violence and terrorism.

We call again on the police to take appropriate and urgent steps to provide proper protection for those whose lives are being threatened. Issued by Willie Hofmeyr, assistant secretary. For more information, contact Susan de Villiers (021)448-5651 or (021)689-2373, or page (021) 253844 code 6564.

Mandela Appeals to Whites Not To Leave Country*MB1907140493 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Jul 93 p 3*

[Report by Helen Grange]

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] leader Nelson Mandela used his colourful 75th birthday party on Saturday night at the Carlton hotel to allay white fears and instill investment confidence.

The party, which raised more than R[Rand]600,000 by selling seats at R500 each and an after-dinner auction of French wine and 10 "Nelson Mandela commemorative gold coins," was a spectacular, musical occasion attended by businessmen, politicians and diplomats.

Mandela, in a speech clearly directed at quelling white anxiety about the future, told the 720 guests: "I am appealing to whites not to desert us ... not to leave South Africa at this critical moment."

"The world is with us. If we have confidence in ourselves, in our country, in our future, we are bound to succeed in all our efforts because the goodwill for South Africa is so strong, you can cut it with a knife," he said.

Mandela said the United States was developing "a number of initiatives" and aid of not less than "\$300 m [million]" had been provided for in recent draft legislation. U.S. secretary of Commerce Ron Brown was also planning to visit South Africa to see what the U.S. could do to help attract investment, he said.

Mandela said the ANC stood for regular elections and proportional representation. He pledged: "I will use all my strength to bring about peace, democracy and justice for all in our country."

The ANC would agree to lifting sanctions, possibly before the end of August, he said.

Mandela, clearly enjoying the traditional African entertainment provided by Ladysmith Black Mambazo and Sibongile Khumalo among others, was accompanied by his grand-niece Rachelle Mtirara. Next to him sat veteran politician Helen Suzman and Zambia's Kenneth Kaunda.

ANC international affairs head Thabo Mbeki kept guests laughing with references to himself as U.S. comedian Bill Cosby and a quip directed at ANC Youth League Peter Mokaba before the young firebrand took the podium: "We had to go through his script before-hand."

Mokaba took the opportunity to make Mandela honorary life president of the ANC Youth League.

ANC Alliance Plans To Occupy Local Government Offices*MB1807174993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1640 GMT 18 Jul 93*

[Text] Johannesburg July 18 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] and its allies on Sunday [18 July] announced plans to occupy local government offices in white areas to dramatise demands for the improvement of services to black townships. The announcement of the protest came at the end of a one-day regional consultative meeting of the ANC [African National Congress], South African Communist Party, Congress of South African Trade Unions and civic leaders who called for a review of the alliance's position in the Witwatersrand metropolitan chamber.

A statement said activists would carry out their threat to occupy local authorities offices in whites areas between Monday and the end of the month.

It was also decided there would be "symbolic" occupation of boundaries between black townships and white areas and protesters would march in the Johannesburg city centre at the end of the month.

In addition, the meeting agreed that rent and service charges boycotts should continue.

The multi-pronged programme would "realise the transformation of the local government and therefore the provision of services and payment". The statement said

the protests were also intended to highlight violence and "the regime's low intensity warfare against democratic forces".

Transvaal Administration Criticizes Plan

MB1907184893 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 19 Jul 93

[Text] The Transvaal Provincial Administration [TPA] has criticized statements by the ANC [African National Congress] that it intends to occupy local government offices in white areas.

The ANC said earlier the sit-ins would be staged to force local governments to improve services in black residential areas. The MEC [member of the Executive Committee] for institutional development and negotiation for local government, Mr. Andre Cornelissen, said in a statement this afternoon that the TPA was committed to constitutional change at local government level. Mr. Cornelissen said he had invited the ANC-alliance to hold urgent talks with the TPA. He pointed out that no local government could render services if adequate performance was not forthcoming from the community. He said more than 20 black local authorities would be forced to reduce services even further with the possibility of salaries of officials being affected by the end of this month.

Mr. Cornelissen said municipal services and facilities should never be targeted for political gain.

De Klerk Reportedly Facing Right-Wing Split From NP

MB1807153593 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English 18 Jul 93 p 6

[By political correspondent David Breier]

[Text] The Bloc of right-wing Nat [National Party] MPs said to be considering breaking away from the National Party if it makes further concessions to the African National Congress [ANC] over the next few weeks is headed by Minister of Law and Order Hernus Kriel.

It is said to include Minister of Justice and of Defence Kobie Coetsee and could include Deputy Ministers, including Deputy Minister of Defence Wynand Breytenbach.

The possible defection of this group of politicians holds enormous implications for the country, as it includes Ministers responsible for the security forces, including the SA Police and the SA Defence Force. The group is keeping its collective head down. But sources say they will only make their move if Government negotiators water down regional principles at the multiparty negotiations over the next few weeks, according to sources in Pretoria.

If the proposed interim constitution due to be debated at the World Trade Centre this month is strongly federal,

the group is likely to stay put in the NP [National Party]. But if disgruntled Nats believe the Government is making further concession to the ANC by weakening regional powers, they could make their move.

The effect of this threat is like a sword of Damocles over Government negotiators led by Roelf Meyer, as it reduces their bargaining space.

It is understood the potential Nat rebels have been in contact with senior elements in the Afrikaner Volkswag [National Guard], which has advised them to act as a bloc, not individually.

However, political sources disclosed that there was no way this group, said to number up to 25 MPs, would join the Conservative Party [CP], despite the invitation this week by Conservative Party member Tom Langley to talk to the CP.

If the Nat rebels do decide to make their break, they are likely to remain as independents in the tricameral Parliament, which is entering the last few months of its existence before nonracial elections due on April 27.

It is understood that the AVF [Afrikaner National Front], led by the committee of ex-generals, is highly annoyed at Langley for opportunistically jumping the gun with his invitation this week to the disgruntled Nats, who do not want to be associated with the CP.

The group is apparently adamant that they would under no circumstances associate with the CP.

The defection of only 12 Nats would rob the National Party of its majority in the white House of Assembly.

The Nats would then have to rely on the 27 Democratic Party and five ANC MPs in the House to push through laws approved at the multiparty talks.

IFP's Buthelezi Extends Terms of Party Officials

MB1807130093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1217 GMT 18 Jul 93

[Text] Ulundi July 18 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] is to retain its current leadership, with no elections for party officials scheduled on Sunday [18 July], the last day of its annual general conference in Ulundi, kwaZulu. This emerged on Friday when IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi invoked special powers granted to him in December 1990 whereby he is able to lengthen the term of party officials without elections. The term of office of National Chairman Dr Frank Mdlalose has also been extended for yet another year.

Saying the violence in black townships and rural areas had failed to see the establishment of the necessary branches, Chief Buthelezi told the IFP National Council it had not been possible to fully implement the party's constitution.

"I again have perforce to use the powers given to me at the special general conference in December 1990 to hold the elected and appointed leaders of the IFP in their positions for the time being. We do not have a sufficient number of the structures of the new constitution in place to hold party elections for the various leadership posts in the party. "I therefore declare the present Central Committee to be the party's executive body until the new National Council can be elected. I also further extend the term of office of the national chairman for another year," he announced.

Chief Buthelezi did not indicate when the National Council would be elected.

AWB Condemns Goldstone Raid on Right-Wing Leader's Home

MB1907085593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0829 GMT 19 Jul 93

[Text] Johannesburg July 19 SAPA—The Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement, AWB] on Monday condemned the Goldstone Commission's raid on World Preservatist Movement [WPM] leader Koos Vermeulen's home last week, and accused the commission of being a "partisan, pro-ANC [African National Congress] vigilante".

"This raid has now revealed what awesome powers Goldstone has unilaterally appropriated unto himself," said the AWB in a statement.

The commission raided Vermeulen's home on Friday, following his statement that "Vaal monster" Khetisi Kheswa was a member of the WPM, an ultra-rightwing organisation formerly known as the World Apartheid Movement.

Kheswa was suspected of being involved in a number of killings in the Vaal Triangle and elsewhere. He was arrested by police and died in their custody two weeks ago.

The AWB said the raid on Vermeulen's home meant commission chairman Mr Justice Richard Goldstone could raid anyone's home at anytime, even if the attorney general and the police commissioner did not believe there was sufficient reason to do so.

Goldstone had become like the "thought police" in George Orwell's novel "1984".

The organisation questioned what it termed the commission's failure to raid the homes of members of the Pan-Africanist Congress and African National Congress.

"His bias is blatantly obvious."

The AWB also accused Justice Goldstone of conducting a "kangaroo court" procedure against its members arrested in connection with the armed invasion of the multiparty negotiations venue in Kempton Park.

"The AWB calls on the state prosecutor to withdraw the charges against the AWB men as the Goldstone kangaroo court has clearly destroyed their chances of a free and fair trial."

AWB 'Preparing for War' in Western Cape

MB1807172093 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English 18 Jul 93 p 3

[By Sam Sole]

[Text] The Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement, AWB] in the Western Cape is preparing for war.

Since the new strongman in the region, Ystergarde [Iron Guard] "Colonel" Eddie Gagiano, took over three weeks ago, the AWB has established a fully staffed mobile field hospital capable of carrying out surgery, a water wing, two platoons of professional divers, a dog unit and a force of 50 trained mounted troops.

"These structures have been created for the purpose of defending our people," Gagiano said in an exclusive interview this week. "We can now mobilise the entire Western Cape Kommando in two to four hours."

Gagiano (43), a Wellington leather worker, took over the leadership of the 7,000 Western Cape AWB members when former leader "General" Steph Jacobson was stripped of his rank and left the extreme right-wing organisation. AWB leader Eugene Terreblanche is due to address a press conference on the expulsion on Wednesday.

"The AWB will not start the war," explained Gagiano. "The war will come to the AWB when savages come running through the streets, damaging property and attacking whites; that is the form of war we will fight."

Gagiano said he could not foresee the AWB living under a black government after next year's elections. "The main cause of the AWB is for whites to have the right to govern themselves, and we know a black government will be a communist government."

He supports the concept of an Afrikaner volkstaat [people's state], but said: "The leader (Terreblanche) stated that the volkstaat will exist there where the people want it to be—where they are prepared to fight to protect their land."

Gagiano, who commands the Western Cape until a replacement for Jacobson is found, said he joined the AWB's elite Ystergarde to "train to help my people". The unit is trained in unarmed and armed combat and is an instructor corps for the Wenkommando [Victory Commando].

"The commitment to the oath is much stronger than the Wenkommando oath," he explained. "It is not necessarily so that if you break that oath the next day you are

shot, but people have to make a very strong commitment before joining and they hold it seriously against anyone who decides to pull out."

Gagiano added that while he was sure the Wenkomando was infiltrated by Government agents, he doubted the authorities knew what was going in the Ystergarde.

He denied that Eugene Terreblanche had been stripped of real power and made a figurehead: "He is a great man, and he is still in control," he said.

Seven IFP Supporters Killed After Natal Taxi Stopped

MB1907075093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0742 GMT 19 Jul 93

[Text] Johannesburg July 19 SAPA—Seven men were shot dead in Wadeville, Germiston, early on Monday [19 July] morning when about eleven attackers armed with AK-47s and pistols stopped a Natal taxi, ordered the commuters out and shot seven of them. A police spokesperson told SAPA that it seemed as though Inkatha members were targeted in the attack.

The taxi was waved down by a man standing in the middle of the road. When it stopped, about ten armed men approached the taxi and ordered the passengers to get out. The commuters were asked if they were members of the African National Congress or the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP].

The seven men who seemed to be affiliated to the IFP, all of them Zulu-speaking, were marched into the veld, told to lie face down, and shot dead. Police have launched a manhunt for the killers.

AZAPO Reacts to Killings

MB2007104293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0900 GMT 20 Jul 93

[Text] Johannesburg July 20 SAPA—The execution-style murder of six Zulus in Germiston on Monday [19 July] was chilling and did not auger well for the future of the country, Azanian People's Organisation [AZAPO] Publicity Secretary Dr Gomelemo Mokae said on Tuesday.

It was ironic that the organisations that were involved in the gory battle for one-upmanship in the townships and rural areas were also being paraded before the world as paragons of a peaceful, negotiated settlement, he said in a statement.

"Indeed it is absurd that AZAPO continues to be refused material assistance by these 'solidarity' groupings and foreign governments for its stance vis-a-vis talks at the World Trade Centre, whereas organisations which are authors of black people's suffering and death are being bank-rolled with mega-funding."

Dr Mokae said only black consciousness could free black people from being pawns in what he described as a

"white people's game to commit genocide of the black race through the hands of other black people".

AZAPO is one of the few political organisations which is still refusing to participate in multiparty negotiations.

Rights Commission: 1,387 Killed in Jan-Jun Violence

MB2007100493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0926 GMT 20 Jul 93

[Text] Johannesburg July 20 SAPA—The Human Rights Commission [HRC] on Tuesday [20 July] said 1,387 people had been killed in political violence in the first six months of this year, with a further 2,331 sustaining injuries during the same period.

In its half-yearly review of the political carnage, the HRC said the number of deaths up to June this year was 23 per cent lower than the same period last year. Last year's figure was 1,806.

Similarly, the HRC said the number of injured in the six months to June this year recorded a drop of 21 per cent compared to the 2,931 injured in the first half of 1992.

The number of incidents monitored in the first half of 1993 was 2,178—2.5 per cent higher than the 2,125 recorded during the same period last year.

The monitoring group also said 20 deaths in police custody had been recorded for the six-month period, while 2,981 people were arrested for political reasons. The number of arrests was considerably down on 1992's figures when 4,316 were picked up by police in the first half.

The HRC further said 28 people had received the death sentence between January and June 1993, bringing the total number on death row to 301.

There were 338 attacks on security forces, while rightwing activity was related to 51 incidents and taxi conflicts accounted for 50 unrest incidents.

Opinion Polls Conducted on Various Political Issues

Urban Black Support for ANC Declines

MB1607050293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1456 GMT 15 Jul 93

[By Enrico Kemp]

[Text] Johannesburg July 15 SAPA—Support for the African National Congress [ANC] among metropolitan blacks has declined marginally during the past year, according to the latest Markinor Gallup poll. Results of the survey among 800 whites nationally and 1,000 blacks in metropolitan areas were released on Thursday. The research was carried out between April 15 and May 25 this year.

Sixty-eight per cent of black respondents said they would vote for the ANC in forthcoming elections compared with the 75 per cent recorded in May last year. However, the ANC remains by far the most popular organisation among metropolitan blacks, with 76 per cent of respondents naming the movement as either their first or second electoral choice.

The ANC's nearest competitors are the Pan Africanist Congress, whose support has remained constant at 22 per cent, and the South African Communist Party, which has showed a marked increase from 11 per cent in May 1992 to 22 per cent in the present survey.

The Azanian People's Organisation, which polled four per cent among metropolitan blacks last year, also gained in the latest poll to reach seven per cent.

The National Party [NP], which has 10 per cent support among blacks, continued to lose ground among whites. Only 43 per cent indicated support for the NP compared with 67 per cent in May and 49 per cent in November last year. When both the first and second choices of white respondents were considered, the percentage of whites who would potentially vote for the NP had declined by nearly one-third from 81 per cent last year to 53 per cent in the current poll.

Support for the Inkatha Freedom Party has remained more or less constant among blacks at five per cent and whites at 17 per cent.

The Conservative Party showed a similar trend, with its support among whites nationally pegged at 26 per cent.

The Democratic Party's support had declined from 33 to 22 per cent for whites and from six to three per cent among blacks.

Black, White Support for Leaders Viewed

MB1507160293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1500 GMT 15 Jul 93

[By Enrico Kemp]

[Text] Johannesburg July 15 SAPA—South African Communist Party [SACP] Chairman Joe Slovo has emerged as the second most popular political leader among metropolitan blacks in the latest Markinor Gallup poll. Survey results released on Thursday show that Mr. Slovo's support was nearly doubled from 15 per cent in May last year to 27 per cent in the latest poll, which was conducted among 800 whites and 1,000 blacks during April and May.

Respondents were asked to indicate their first and second choice as leader and the results combined to reflect the comparative popularity of South Africa's major political leaders. "It seems that for metropolitan blacks, the gap left by Chris Hani has, at least for the time being, been filled by Joe Slovo," Markinor Deputy Managing Director Christine Woessner commented.

African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela retained his lead as the most popular choice for black respondents. Mr. Mandela's support as first choice among blacks actually increased from 65 to 70 per cent. Significantly, white support for the ANC leader also increased from one per cent in May 1992 to three per cent in the current survey.

The latest results also show that President F W de Klerk continued losing support among white respondents. The 72 per cent of whites who gave him the nod as their first choice in last May's poll had dropped to 46 per cent in this year's survey. His rating among blacks had dropped from 13 to four per cent.

Support for Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi remained constant at four per cent among blacks and 25 per cent with whites.

Democratic Party leader Zach de Beer gained the support of 14 per cent of white respondents while Conservative Party leader Ferdi Hartzenberg was favoured with eight per cent.

Decline in Race Relations Suggested

MB1507160393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1504 GMT 15 Jul 93

[By Enrico Kemp]

[Text] Johannesburg July 15 SAPA—Half of the white and black respondents sampled in the latest Markinor Gallup poll believe that the relationship between white and black in South Africa has deteriorated. Results of the survey, which was conducted in April and May this year among 800 whites nationally and 1,000 metropolitan blacks, were released on Thursday. Similar polls were held in May and November last year.

The latest data shows that the number of blacks who believe the inter-racial relationship had grown worse, had more than trebled from 15 per cent in May last year to 49 per cent in the latest poll. The number of whites with similar sentiments also increased dramatically from 18 per cent to 48 per cent.

Only 20 per cent of blacks and 24 per cent of whites considered the inter-racial relationship to be very or fairly good. In each case, the percentage had more than halved compared with May 1992. "Whites are at their most negative ever. This trend was probably caused and accelerated by a number of factors, including the APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] killings, the assassination of Chris Hani and the mass action and violence that followed," Markinor's Christine Woessner said. However, more than half of the white and black respondents polled were confident of a happy future for all races.

The number of whites who believed President F W de Klerk was leading the country very well had dropped by half from 46 to 22 per cent. Among black respondents,

only six per cent considered Mr. de Klerk's performance favourably compared with 28 per cent in the May 1992 poll.

Fifteen per cent of blacks and 12 per cent of whites believed families were currently better off economically than in the past.

South African Press Review for 20 July
MB2007141293

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

"Ethnic Cleansing" Type Killings—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 20 July in a page 10 editorial states: "The murder early yesterday of six Zulu-speaking IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] members is terrorism of the worst kind. It smacks of ethnic cleansing: the victims, passengers in a minibus taxi en route to the Reef from Durban, were selected for execution by men armed with AK-47s purely on the basis of their ethnicity and supposed political preferences." THE STAR is also "suspicious" of the timing of the murder because "it occurred within hours of a decision by the IFP annual congress in Ulundi to withdraw from the negotiating process and a threat by the IFP President, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, to establish a rival negotiating convention." The killers may have meant to "arouse IFP anger and to create the impression that Zulus are under threat. Thus they would strengthen the drive for 'Zulu self-determination' and, with it, the dangers of secession and civil war." THE STAR advises the IFP to "remain at the negotiating table and strive for a federal or regional system within the parameters of the constitutional principles agreed to at

the Negotiating Council. Only negotiation can narrow the gap between them and their political rivals and, by restricting the opportunities for exploitation by sinister forces to a minimum, provide the quickest and safest route to their destination."

BUSINESS DAY

Politicians Must Show Political Tolerance—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 20 July in a page 4 editorial believes politicians, and Mandela and Buthelezi in particular, "have a duty to ensure that the fight for political turf is as peaceful as possible in this violent land. If they cannot set an example of political tolerance and democratic leadership, if they blame all the violence on each other or a sinister third force, they cannot hope for a decline in the bloodshed." "Unless the politicians act now, there is a very real risk that militant minorities will turn that victory for democracy into a funeral pyre."

CAPE TIMES

Multiparty Peace Keeping Force Necessary—Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 16 July in a page 6 editorial says the proposal for a multiparty peace keeping force to take over internal security duties from the South African Police and the South African Defense Force is "sound." Although there will be "practical difficulties" in setting up a peace keeping force, "there is no other way." The violence which is threatening "to tear the country apart cannot be curbed until an internal security force is in place which commands the confidence and co-operation of all sections of the community. The chances of success will improve if financial aid, advice and practical help on the ground are forthcoming from the international community. Speed is of the essence."

Angola**Moura's U.S. Trip Heralds 'Reciprocal Cooperation'***MB2007072793 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 20 Jul 93*

[Text] Relations between Angola and the United States could focus on the political, diplomatic, and economic areas. That is the wish of the Angolan Government, which will naturally seek those goals with the visit Foreign Affairs Minister Venancio de Moura began to Washington yesterday.

Luanda-based political observers believe that visit marks the start of a new era of reciprocal cooperation. Should it be deepened in the political, diplomatic, and economic fields, it will encourage the Angolan authorities in their search for a negotiated settlement that will ensure a definite end to the Angolan conflict and the establishment of solid grounding for national reconciliation.

Those political analysts also say that the Marcolino Moco-led government expects the Clinton administration to play an important role in the defense of democracy for Angola, given that it is an Angolan peace process observer.

U.S. 'Secret Service' Said To Give MPLA Arms Via Israel*MB2007082893 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 20 Jul 93*

[Text] The Jewish state is competing to join the list of countries fanning the war waged by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] in Angola. Joao Lourenco, of the Futungo de Belas, has been walking the corridors of the Labor Party of Israel over the last few days and is reported to have received assurances of military cooperation. Should that accord come into force, Israel will be hampering UN peace efforts in Angola. Those peace efforts are very complicated in themselves because of the contradictory decisions being made by the troika of observers.

African diplomatic sources have told the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola that Israel was recently contacted by the U.S. secret service [servico secreto] to act as a bridge for lethal equipment supplies to the MPLA-PT.

UNITA Radio: MPLA Admits FAPLA Forces Not Demobilized*MB1907083893 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 19 Jul 93*

[Text] The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] admitted yesterday that it had never demobilized the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] troops. Luanda had long claimed—with former UN Special Representative

Margaret Anstee's corroboration—that the FAPLA forces had been completely disbanded even prior to the September 1992 elections and that only the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola still had forces to be demobilized. Official FAPLA sources have said the FAPLA forces, rather than the Angolan Armed Forces, were waging the war in Bie. Though late, the UN Angola Verification Mission-2 now has evidence of the government's bad faith at the time when troop demobilization should have been carried out.

UNITA Continues To Reinforce Troops in Menongue*MB1907203693 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 19 Jul 93*

[Text] The city of Menongue in Cuando Cubango Province is also experiencing war. According to our correspondents, the shellings have lessened in intensity over the past 24 hours, but the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] continues to reinforce its strength both in men and materiel. The clashes have caused a serious food shortage in the country. Our correspondent reports:

[Begin unidentified correspondent recording] The shelling of Menongue by UNITA rebels has registered a lull during the past 24 hours, after they killed four people and wounded six others on 17 July. Meanwhile, according to military sources, UNITA forces continue to move troops and military vehicles on the outskirts of the city, and it is expected that the situation will worsen in the next few hours. In their attempt to occupy the city of Menongue, Jonas Savimbi's men are press-ganging young men in areas under their control in order to reinforce its strength here in Menongue. According to civilians who have fled from Longa commune, in order to occupy areas which they were unable to occupy over the past six months UNITA is forcing civilians to contribute food to its troops and carry war materiel from the commune to its positions situated about 30 km to the east of the city.

What is more, the food shortage has been increasing day by day, with many people dying of famine. Thus, civilians have been asking us to inform the central government of the need to save thousands of lives in Menongue. [end recording]

Official Confirms Government Controls Cuito*MB2007100393 London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 19 Jul 93*

[From the "London Last Minute" program]

[Text] [Announcer] After nine days of intense fighting, the streets and outlying wards of the city of Cuito are strewn with bodies in advanced states of decomposition. This was confirmed to the BBC by Angolan Army spokesman Brigadier Jota, who also reaffirmed the governmental Army continues to control the city.

[Begin recording] [Jota] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] forces are indiscriminately firing on the city with their artillery. Logically, that artillery fire is claiming many civilian lives. Civilians are not normally well protected. In a situation such as the one experienced in Cuito, there are virtually no conditions permitting the burial of the dead, and so on. It is only to be expected that the bodies should still be lying on the roads.

[Unidentified correspondent] Is the government still in control of the city of Cuito?

[Jota] The governmental forces continue to control the city. The intensity of the fighting has decreased at this stage, but artillery shelling continues. [end recording]

[Announcer] Cuito Police Commander (Francisco Matoco) has told the local radio station that the fighting did not reach the Cuito Airport area, which also remains in the hands of the government. In the city of Menongue, in southeastern Angola, fighting erupted again this morning, after relative calm had been experienced over the weekend. Brig. Jota comments:

[Begin Jota recording] The situation in Menongue is rather similar to the one experienced in Cuito. We can say that there is no intense fighting in Menongue at this point. There have been clashes between government and UNITA forces. UNITA continues shelling the city and its outlying areas, but not with the intensity experienced in Cuito. [end recording]

[Announcer] The city of Menongue is also facing serious food shortages. Meanwhile, the Angolan authorities announced today that clashes between governmental and UNITA forces which had begun in the town of Gabela on 8 July, are now over. Gabela lies south of Sumbe, the capital of Cuanza Sul Province. In a communique issued in Sumbe, the government stated it was in full control of Gabela. The Luanda forces say they took the towns of Gabela and Waku Kungo on 15 July. The Cuanza Sul provincial government noted that the UNITA forces had been run out of those two towns, but no mention was made of Cuanza Sul Province's Ebo district, less than 80 km from Gabela, where, according to the authorities, UNITA has been amassing troops to attack the city of Sumbe.

UN Representative Blames UNITA for Aircraft Attack

MB1907205293 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 19 Jul 93

[Text] Alioune Blondin Beye, UN special representative in Angola, has already informed the United Nations about the M'banza Congo incident, blaming the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] for what happened. He disclosed this information during a meeting this afternoon with Roberto dos Santos, minister of assistance and social reintegration. Blondin Beye informed Minister dos Santos about the

state of the humanitarian operation. Speaking at the end of the meeting, Minister Roberto dos Santos said:

[Begin dos Santos recording] (?The UN representative) has already reported the M'banza Congo incident, blaming UNITA for it. He is waiting for a report that UNITA promised to deliver over the next few days. The UN representative will inform us once he receives the report.

The UN representative has also informed me that he is committed to continuing the relief operation. He said that flights will not take place in unsafe areas, though they will continue to fly to other areas. Tomorrow or the day after tomorrow the United Nations will submit a schedule of their flights to safe areas where they will continue to operate. According to what they told me, the United Nations has not discontinued the operation. They have flown to Benguela and other areas. He feels that it is better to do a little than nothing at all [words indistinct].

We told the UN representative that the government will honor its undertakings—namely, to assist the relief operation in areas where the United Nations feel secure. We have insisted that they remain in touch with UNITA in order to resolve the Cuito and Menongue issue. The UN representative guaranteed that he is awaiting a report in order to resume discussions on Cuito and Menongue. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Joao de Albuquerque, spokesman for the UN representative, had this to say:

[Begin Albuquerque recording] Humanitarian assistance continues throughout the country. There has never been a break. The only reported break affected zones of conflict, though we are working to ensure that the operation resumes as soon as possible.

We have been distributing foodstuffs and medicines in Luanda, Bengo, Namibe, Huila, Cunene [words indistinct] next week. We will launch an operation aimed at replenishing foodstuffs and medicines. Right now, we have in stock 24,000 tonnes of foodstuffs and a further 50,000 tonnes have been shipped to Angola following the appeal for relief assistance. The consignment is scheduled to arrive in Angola in early August. [end recording]

'Uncontrollable' Price Increases Reported in Luanda

MB1907085293 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 18 Jul 93

[Excerpt] The prices of goods reached uncontrollable levels at Luanda's markets this week. The injection of new notes has had no bearing on price increases at all. People's Television of Angola correspondent Manuel da Conceicao reports:

[Begin da Conceicao recording] This is the Roque Santeiro Market, the biggest in the country. Angola's stock exchange and economic game rules are dictated

from here. Large quantities of money move in this market every day. Last week saw the introduction of the 50,000 new kwanzas. The prices of goods soared. A soda today costs 230,000 new kwanzas. It cost 170,000 last week. A crate of (?wine bottles) now costs 430,000 new kwanzas, as opposed to 370,000 last week. A crate of beer costs 260,000 new kwanzas, as opposed to 200,000 last week. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Botswana

Masire Addresses Party Congress, Criticizes Corruption

MB1707200193 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1910 GMT 17 Jul 93

[Text] The president, Sir Ketumile Masire, has spoken strongly against corruption and vowed that his government would deal with it in accordance with the law. He told the 25th National Congress of the Botswana Democratic Party [BDP] in Kanye today that where laws dealing with corruption are inadequate, they will be strengthened.

The president said in the wake of revelations by the (Kgabo) and Christie Reports, Botswana should sharpen their perception of moral values and ideals. He said if the nation should lose its sense of good and bad, corruption would become the norm rather than the exception. He warned that it could get ingrained in the culture and become more difficult to remove.

The president also commented on the opposition's allegations that the BDP had succeeded in past elections through manipulation and subversion of the electoral process. He said such allegations reached something of a crescendo after the last general elections.

The president said the high court ruling over the case involving the Mochudi constituency showed that an error had been committed by the electoral officials there and had nothing to do with the BDP. He stressed that the error was equally prejudicial to both the petitioner and the BDP.

The president also commented on the party electoral commission. He indicated that the opposition's contention that the president, as leader of the political party, would not be fair in choosing a supervisor of elections, is not convincing. He said there is a clear distinction between roles played by the president as head of state, and as leader of a political party.

He cited examples of the role played by the president as head of state in choosing the chief justice, judge president, attorney general, and others, which he said cannot be influenced by partisan political considerations. The president said such a person cannot be required to serve or advance the partisan political interests of the appointing authority.

He said people who proposed this idea also seemed to forget that public officers are also entitled to enjoy political and civil rights as citizens of this country. What is important, he said, is that they will perform official and public duties in a totally impartial and dispassionate way. But he urged the opposition not to be disappointed by their lack of success in this matter. He said they should not stop making proposals about the electoral process which they believed could improve it.

Speaks on Economy, AIDS

MB1907062393 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1910 GMT 18 Jul 93

[Text] The president, Sir Ketumile Masire, says the drought that hit Botswana in the early years of the National Development Plan Seven and the simultaneous decline in the sale of diamonds served to show the unpredictability of economic forecasting. He was speaking yesterday at the opening of the 25th National Congress of the Botswana Democratic Party in Kanye.

He said such developments demonstrated the need for the review and monitoring of plan implementation. The president said it is important to detect, as early as possible, assumptions that would not hold and put in place corrective measures.

He indicated that the effects of such developments will become clearer after the completion of a program known as the revised forecast in the macroeconomic model for Botswana. It would show whether or not the current level of government expenditure can be sustained throughout the plan period or whether there is need to adjust.

He did point out that there had been criticisms from certain quarters that there had not been any adjustment measures taken in recent years. But, he said, to have done that with very little information about the level of economic growth would be premature or hasty. The president said the government's position can be supported by the fact that there had been a modest increase in diamond prices early in the year and an increase in the quota from 75 to 80 percent.

He also said the Bank of Botswana generated higher profits than initially anticipated, but he stressed that the country would have to show a higher level of financial discipline in the future. He said the country should consider how it can derive maximum mileage and greater advantage from existing resources and raise additional funds from other sources.

The president also mentioned that the critical economic situation in the country means that serious consideration had to be given about some subsidies which have crept into the financial system over the years, with a view to eliminate those which are inappropriate.

The president also talked about the AIDS scourge in the country. He said as the disease continues to take its toll on the country's youth, there might be a need for the

government to establish orphanages and centers for AIDS orphans and children of AIDS sufferers.

He said the disease is possibly the greatest danger to the nation's development. The president said the disease could set back all efforts to fulfill manpower requirements because it is affecting mainly the young people, on whom the government has invested much in the way of education.

Opposition Leader Addresses Party Congress on Issues

MB2007072893 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1910 GMT 19 Jul 93

[Text] The leader of the opposition Botswana People's Party [BPP], Dr. Knight Maripe, has said that the collapse of unity talks between the opposition parties have given the ruling Botswana Democratic Party [BDP] the lease of life which that party does not deserve. He said this at the beginning of a four-day BPP conference in Selebi-Phikwe yesterday. Dr. Maripe said the collapse of the talks will lead to split votes during the 1994 general election, thus shattering that opposition's aim to remove the BDP from government through the ballot box. He called on BPP followers to be vigilant and hardworking in order to restrain the ruling party from what he termed rigging the elections. Dr. Maripe reiterated his party's call for equality, adding that no ethnic group must be made to feel unwanted and discriminated against. He called for the amendment of the Botswana Constitution to include those ethnic groups which are not included in the (eight-name) homogeneous language groups.

Turning to labor laws Dr. Maripe said a sound labor management relation system was a key factor in industrial harmony and economic upsurge. He said [word indistinct] conditions of work and the absence of fundamental freedoms cannot be justified even on purely economic grounds. He said they invariably lead to labor unrest, work stoppages, absenteeism, apathy and low production. Dr. Maripe said it was a pity in Botswana that the rights of organized labor are severely circumscribed, that free collective bargaining is nonexistent and no strikes are lawful.

Mozambique

Radio on President Chissano's Activities in Zambezia

MB1907185493 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1500 GMT 19 Jul 93

[Text] In Quelimane, Zambezia Province, President Joaquim Chissano held a meeting this morning with the defense and security forces. The head of state, who began a five-day visit to Zambezia Province today, will visit economic and social sectors and will establish contacts with the local population.

This afternoon President Chissano will preside over a meeting of the provincial government. He will also hold a meeting with the provincial committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front at a special session.

President Joaquim Chissano is accompanied by Health Minister Leonardo Simao and Minister in the Presidency Feliciano Gundana.

Meanwhile, an opinion poll carried out by Radio Mozambique in Quelimane last week revealed that many citizens want to hear the Mozambican head of state speak of issues connected with the peace process, particularly delays in the implementation of the Rome accord. They also wanted to hear from Joaquim Chissano what the government's response will be to the latest Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] demands, to avoid another war.

Renamo Begins Electoral Campaign; Dhlakama in Zambezia

MB1707191293 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 17 Jul 93

[Report from Zona Verde Ward in Maputo by Gabriel Mussavele]

[Text] The Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] is engaged in the election campaign. As you are aware, its president, Afonso Dhlakama, has been visiting Zambezia Province for the past few days. From Zambezia, he will go to Nampula Province on the election campaign.

Renamo officials from the Maputo Provincial Political Commission held a meeting with the residents of the Zona Verde Ward in Maputo today. The aim was to explain Renamo's nature and objectives. This was revealed by Ernesto Senane, who was leading the team. Listeners will recall that Zona Verde is one of the wards in Maputo which suffered systematic attacks from Renamo during the war.

The meeting held at Zona Verde Ward this afternoon was the first by Renamo and, in a certain manner, the attendance was sparse. Ernesto Senane said, however, that he was satisfied with the people's response.

Meanwhile, we asked Senane whether he was aware that Renamo murdered dozens of people at the ward. He said, and I quote, it was not Renamo that murdered people, it was the war, unquote.

Senane said he has been a clandestine Renamo militant for many years. He said he had been detained by the government of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] for a number of years after he returned from South Africa. He said before his detention, he was a businessman and considered himself a petit bourgeois and that is why he was detained.

Chissano, Dhlakama Not Expected To Meet in North

MB1907193493 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 19 Jul 93

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano and Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader Afonso Dhlakama will not meet in northern Mozambique, where their visits could coincide in Cabo Delgado Province in the next few days. This was stated by Raul Domingos, head of the Renamo delegation to the Supervision and Control Commission.

[Begin recording] [Domingos] The meeting is still expected to take place, but we [words indistinct].

[Unidentified correspondent] [passage indistinct] We also asked Francisco Madeira, diplomatic adviser to the president of the Republic, if there is any possibility that the announced Chissano-Dhlakama meeting could take place in the next few days during the Mozambican head of state's visits to Zambezia and Cabo Delgado Provinces.

[Madeira] The departure of President Chissano to Zambezia Province [words indistinct]. So far we have not received concrete information [words indistinct].

[Correspondent] Are [words indistinct] concluded?

[Madeira] We are still preparing them. It is not very difficult to conclude them [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Zambezia Governor Reports Renamo Training Troops

MB2007065793 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 20 Jul 93

[Text] Zambezia Province Governor Carlos Agostinho do Rosario said in Quelimane yesterday that the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] forces were assembling and undergoing military training in Alto Molocue, Mocuba, and Pebane Districts.

Speaking at a provincial government meeting chaired by President Joaquim Chissano, Zambezia Provincial Governor Carlos do Rosario also disclosed there were reports of nightly aircraft flights, which are suspected to be coming in from South Africa. He said that the Mozambican Government controls some 80 percent of Zambezia Province territory. Renamo officials claimed last week that their organization controls 85 percent of Mozambican territory, including the majority of Zambezia, Nampula, and Sofala Provinces' districts.

Total of 6,505 UN Troops Reportedly Deployed in Country

MB1507201193 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1600 GMT 15 Jul 93

[Text] It is reported from Maputo that altogether, 6,505 United Nations troops have now been deployed in Mozambique. A total of 241 soldiers and military observers from India and Guinea-Bissau arrived in the country earlier this week. The report said that only 300 UN soldiers in Mozambique had not been issued with weapons. The countries that had dispatched the highest number of troops to Mozambique were Italy, Bangladesh, and India.

Chissano Appoints Cominfo, Compol Chairmen

MB1507200593 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 15 Jul 93

[Text] President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano has appointed Hilario Manuel Eugenio Matusse chairman of the National Information Commission, Cominfo, a body established within the framework of the General Peace Accord. President Joaquim Chissano also appointed Abdel Aziz chairman of the National Commission for Police Affairs, Compol, a body also established within the framework of the general peace accord. He also appointed Machatini Paulo Mungwambe chairman of the national commission aimed at facilitating cooperation and good understanding between the State Administration Ministry and the administration in Renamo-controlled areas.

*** Gorongosa: Reconciliation Process Observed**

93P50229A Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 6 Jun 93 pp 15-19

[Article by Anselmo Titos]

[Excerpts] In Gorongosa, government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] troops are being reconciled as if they had never taken up arms against each other.

Gorongosa is a district in the central province of Sofala located approximately 150 km from Beira city. During the war it was very important: the control of Casa Banana was the reason for many a skirmish. Because of its strategic-military characteristics, Renamo established its headquarters there. The military commander for Gorongosa District, Major Rafael Guicone Daneas, said that despite the district's military notoriety, the reconciliation process is taking off with the speed of a MiG.

Daneas affirmed that: "Gorongosa used to be a veritable stronghold but now, unlike other regions in the country, its occupation is not disputed...."

The major from Gorongosa believes that the confrontations taking place in other parts of the country are due to the climate of distrust about possible military secrets. In

his opinion, "it doesn't make sense when Renamo troops try to occupy a region which was under government control before the Rome Accords or when Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] troops occupy a region that was under Renamo control. When we aimed our guns at each other we were always conscious of the fact that one day all that had to end because we are brothers."

How it Came To Pass

Chivavice Muchangage, Gorongosa administrator, said that, "we had no difficulty taking part in the reconciliation process here despite this being the hottest area militarily." The district military commander added "our reconciliation process started even before the Rome peace accords because, in fact, we were brothers in the armed conflict."

Daneas said, "during the negotiations we were in contact with Afonso Dhlakama's men to hold reconciliation meetings since that was what was taking place in Rome." Thus, "we held the first meetings after receiving a letter sent by Renamo soldiers. The first contacts took place on the periphery of town, in an area that was not under Renamo or Frelimo control."

He believes that it was because of these meetings that the reconciliation process in Gorongosa has run smoothly,

"That is why we can affirm that Gorongosa is the land where the war has ended." [passage omitted]

Gorongosa is a town which, unlike many others, did not suffer much destruction. The military commander said that: "we were attacked many times but at no time did the enemy get the better of us because we were always prepared for these attacks and never allowed our town to be occupied."

The district administrator said that the success of the ongoing reconciliation process is fruit of the good sense shown "on our part and on Renamo's, and the realization that the time is not right for further military confrontations."

Who Comes and Goes?

Reports from some areas of the country state that Renamo elements do not allow entry or if they do, they do so with much reluctance. Is this the case in Gorongosa? Chivavice Muchangane responded that "that may be happening in other regions of Mozambique but not here. As we pointed out before, our contacts started before the signing of the peace accord and from then on there was never an excuse for former belligerents to take up arms again."

Muchangage added, "In this region Renamo insists that we deliver a communique prior to our visit, and I think this also happens in the rest of the country."

Questioned on whether Renamo soldiers regularly enter government-controlled zones, the military commander

responded "yes, and without us demanding prior notification." He thinks that it is because of the existence of mines in the area and Renamo soldiers not wanting their visitors to step on them.

Daneas believes that another reason Renamo demands prior notification before entry is to prevent visitors from being attacked by the bandits who abound in the region.

Major Daneas said that although soldiers and militia members wore their uniforms in Renamo zones, they have never been attacked.

We spoke to a member of Renamo on the same issue and he confirmed the statement made by the Frelimo authorities: A Renamo man who was manning the control post said, "Before the Rome accord, there was no need to go shopping because no one was interested in dressing well and any kind of food was good enough." [passage omitted]

* Manica Reconstruction Process Succeeding

93P50233A Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 13 Jun 93 pp 6, 11

[Article by Moise Mabunda]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] DOMINGO visited several districts in Manica recently. It traveled the route that links Chimoio, Manica's provincial capital, to Tete via Vanduzi and observed that in fact the agricultural situation promised a good harvest this year.

At the administrative post of Vanduzi the corn and millet harvest was under way. These grains are basic food for these farmers and the majority of the people in the country. In Gondola, Sussundenga, Manica, and Barue (districts) people were preparing to harvest these crops. In Guro, Barue, and in other localities, millet and "meixoeira" crops were ready for harvesting. [passage omitted]

Daniel Pita, director for agriculture in the region, summarized this year's agricultural situation. In Guro District near the Tete Province border the 1992-93 season is very promising: "We are hoping for a good harvest this year thanks to regular rainfall these past few months."

According to him, there will be problems in the Mandimba area because little rain fell there, whereas in Bunga the problem was that the population was displaced to Changara because of the security situation. Peace allowed them to return but it was too late to prepare for the harvest. He added that there was also the problem of seed not provided at the right time. "Thus, the regions of Bunga, Loronwa, and Mandimba have been declared emergency areas because the harvest is jeopardized."

In other regions, Guro-capital, Mungari, Chivuri, and others, food is still available, which can support the farmers until the next season in October-November. "In summary, except for the regions I mentioned, there is

food available until harvest time and beyond," confirmed Daniel Pita, stressing that, on the other hand, emergency aid will be needed for Bungu, Loronwa, and Mandimba. [passage omitted]

Questioned on whether surplus food could not be provided to declared emergency areas, Pita said that "the only option for the district government now is to provide seed to the farmers and that is what we are doing. Before that time, we had no alternative."

Responding directly to the question, the administrator confirmed that the "surpluses exist" but not for those ends. "Surpluses are to be used for trade purposes. What we don't know is if AGRICOM [Agricultural Products Marketing Company] will be financially able this year to buy from the farmer, as it was not able in past year."

In Barue District the situation is also satisfactory. "Eighty percent of the population will have a good harvest, production is up, in general," the district's assistant administrator [Guerra Caravina] informed us. [passage omitted]

The emergency situation is under control in Guro and Barue according to our sources. The question we posed was: What next?

Francisco Costa Chale, Guro administrator responded, "We already told the people that the emergency had to end and that people had to start living from the produce of their fields." He added that the aid is channeled toward those who lost their harvest and who need the most support.

But is the Guro District government certain that the population is able to make do, we asked Costa Chale. "The population may not have any buying power, but that's another story. It's very possible that the people don't have buying power for other goods, but for grains, no problem."

Guerra Caravina was very brief while commenting on the emergency situation in Barue: "The emergency situation is under control and the people have started living off the land."

In Guro and Barue

Repair work is under way on the roads leading to Barue and Guro Districts in the province of Manica.

Guro district director for agriculture, Daniel Pita, told DOMINGO that a team of 32 persons is now restoring over 100 km of highway. [passage omitted]

Daniel Pita pointed out that Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] has caused some problems. "There are portions of the road we plan to work on but we can't because Renamo controls them, such as the one leading from Bamba to Madiri: Regional Highway 444. Only when Renamo understands can we start to restore it.

According to him, Renamo was contacted but has not yet responded.

Briefly: We No Longer Have Displaced Persons

The current agricultural season is going very well and the results are very encouraging but there is concern over the displaced and refugee population.

"We are receiving many returnees from Zimbabwe and Malawi and we are unable to give them farming tools now that it is time for them to prepare for the 1993-94 season," said Guro administrator Costa Chale.

The UNHCR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees] is organizing their repatriation and 2,000 people have already returned to the country. We asked Chale what the situation was. "We are in contact with regional representatives of the UNHCR in Catandica, to see if they can help us by providing agricultural tools. We have already demarcated certain areas as good agricultural land and we will immediately distribute these tools to those areas."

If everything runs smoothly as it has up to the present, the term "displaced" will belong to the past in the districts of Barue and Guro. Those who can still call themselves displaced are those who arrived there before the signing of the peace accords in Rome last October. "At this time," said Guerra Caravina, "people are not in transit at all. The movement of displaced people has stopped."

He explained that this does not mean that people have returned to their home towns. "Those who were here before the Rome accords are still here. They have not returned because their plots are here. But we cannot say that this is the only reason they have not returned. I believe that they are waiting for peace to be consolidated, elections to take place, and for tension to ease. They will the return home."

The case of Macossa District is more complex. One can say that the entire district is displaced, the people as well as the government. Renamo has occupied the district for the past few years. [passage omitted]

Alberto Chapila did not want to acknowledge that Macossa was under Renamo administration. "What I can say is that it is under Renamo influence. I carry out my function (administrator) here in Barue. Part of Macossa's population is here and another in Guro District."

*** Changara: Health Program To Save Children**

93WE0469Z Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 13 Jun 93 pp 8-9

[Article by Belmiro Adamugy: "Save the Living"]

[Text] Changara is experiencing the worst drought of the last 10 years. There is no water. Cholera and bloody diarrhea are killing people. The refugees and displaced

people are returning on their own. And it is necessary to save the living. There is a project for the survival of the children. This is solidarity on the march. This is preparing for the future.

Thousands of children and women, particularly women of child-bearing age, are benefiting from a health program called "Project for Infant Survival (PSI)," sponsored by World Vision, a North American religious organization, which has been working in Tete Province since 1984.

The PSI covers 55,000 people in Changara District, a region south of the Zambeze River. The area of operations extends along the main road, which begins at the border with Zimbabwe, to Matambo, and then continues northeast of the city limits to the village of Boroma. DOMINGO learned from Jaime Jose, PSI administrator in Tete.

As this correspondent had an opportunity to observe, in Massawa, a village located near the main Changara road, for example, a solar-powered refrigeration unit has been installed to preserve medicines, and another one has been installed in a health center located in the district seat.

Comprising mobile and stationary teams, the personnel responsible for implementing the PSI operate in 23 villages, most of which are located along the main road. These include, for example, Fuzi, Mazoe, and Chichopene, this last being located in the area of Luenha.

The mobile teams are responsible for supervising, administering, analyzing data, and implementing aspects of sanitation and maternal-infant health and feeding, while the three stationary teams implement the directives of the PSI.

Jaime Jose informed us that it is very important to outfit the existing health posts so that people will go to them and not [rely on] the brigades, since the latter entail fairly high financial and material costs.

In this regard, in the Changara district seat, work is near completion on the improvement of two buildings, one of which is already equipped with a solar-powered refrigeration unit for the preservation of medicines, and a team will be installed there to serve the local population.

Infant Rehabilitation

In the locale of Luenha, where the Changara District seat is situated, the largest center for infant rehabilitation at the district level is in operation.

The center has admitted dozens of children, most of whom are suffering from kwashiorkor and wasting, illnesses caused by malnutrition as a result of food deprivation over a long period.

This reporter spoke with nurse Rita Adriano, who explained how the center operates. She said that at that

time more than 42 families were interned there because of their precarious state of health.

Adriano added that once a month the personnel at the center were making inspections in various villages, providing treatment at the locale when necessary and sending those who were most severely affected to the center.

"ALOA, a mixture consisting of powdered milk, oil, and sugar, and also enriched pap made of powdered soybean and corn meal, are given to the people to rehabilitate them. This is extremely nutritious food and, properly administered, speeds the recovery of people suffering from kwashiorkor and wasting disease," the nurse said.

The nutritional center also gives multifaceted support to the Changara Center, Adriano told us; this was confirmed later by the district health director, who is in charge of that center.

At the Changara Nutritional Center, the DOMINGO correspondent was able to observe the emaciated condition of dozens of children interned there under the auspices of the Infant Survival Project.

There they receive medical treatment, their weight and height are monitored, and they are given a highly nutritious diet.

We were told that these measures are part of a broad program, which includes immunization, in which vaccine is administered, and [education for] improved nutrition, which includes breast feeding and how to wean and feed the child. Nutritional education and monitoring of growth are conducted twice a month.

Children in a more advanced stage of malnutrition are enrolled in one of the three therapeutic nourishment programs, located in Boroma, Changara, and Matambo. Malnourished adults, pregnant women, and nursing mothers are also admitted.

Other Activities

Carl Becker told us that, along with the health program, World Vision has been active in other areas, specifically agriculture and food aid.

Concerning the distribution of food, Becker said that it covers Cahora-Bassa, Changara, Moatize, and Angonia districts, as well as the regions of Fingoe, Maroweria, and Senda, these latter by means of air bridges.

"Unfortunately, we are not yet covering the zones under the control of the Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance], because we do not have specific information concerning these regions; moreover, many zones—for example, most of Mutarara District—have not been cleared of mines, which limits our operations," Becker said.

Regarding agriculture, the official said that the plan, which is not yet being fully implemented for the reasons

stated above, is meant to cover all of Tete Province and calls for the distribution of seed and farm implements.

Situation Critical

David Manhacha, deputy administrator of Changara District, summarized the situation in that region, which covers 12,755 square km and has three administrative posts, namely, Luenha, Marara, and Chioco, the last of which is under Renamo control. The population is estimated at 113,425 inhabitants.

"Our district is experiencing a highly critical situation; it is solely dependent on donations," Manhacha began by saying.

He explained that because of the drought, which he called the worst in the last 10 years, the 1991-1992 agricultural campaign was a total failure. "The 1992-1993 campaign would have been reasonably successful, but a plague of grasshoppers destroyed many farms; Marara was most severely affected," he added.

He named sorghum, "mexoeira" [tree with edible nuts], and corn as the principal crops in his district, and noted that although the situation had been difficult in previous years, it had never been this extreme.

Returnees

When the war reached this region, thousands of people took refuge in neighboring Zimbabwe. Now they are coming back. Manhacha described the situation.

"Actually, when the war intensified, the people fled to Zimbabwe and other regions and now they are expressing a desire to come back. We have registered 25,541 people who fled and who are now in Zimbabwe and Malawi."

Manhacha reported that the return of the refugees and displaced people is not being duly controlled, which means that there are no precise figures on how many have already returned and how many have not done so yet. "Because of our financial problems, we are not yet able to organize the return of the people to their place of origin. They are simply returning spontaneously."

Education

"Our district had 46 schools; 30 of them are currently functioning. The others were destroyed and/or shut down because of the war."

The speaker added that Changara had a technical training school, five literacy centers, 37 primary schools, two secondary schools, and a training center, but since most of the people have not yet returned to their zones of origin, it is difficult to conduct the work of rehabilitating the schools and putting them back in operation.

"The General Peace Accord was signed at a time when the displaced people had already started planting their

crops elsewhere and they have not taken the risk of abandoning them to return to their native areas."

However, as we observed, at least in the zones where the people have settled, schools are being built with the assistance of World Vision and at least one of them is already in operation.

School Food Program

Within the Infant Survival Project there is a "School Food Program." Anna Henderson, World Vision's administrator in the health area in Tete Province, spoke to us about the program.

"The program covers more than 1,000 children who attend various schools in Changara District and basically consists in serving students one meal a day at school.

To carry out the program, small kitchens have been set up at the schools, where the pap (powdered soybean and corn meal) is prepared. According to the experts, the pap is highly nutritious, since it contains 35 percent of the required calories and 57 percent of the necessary proteins. The students' weight is also being monitored.

The program forms a strong basis for the school-community-World Vision connection, because the schools, at least the newest ones, were built by the people in charge of education, the cooks are from the villages, the religious organization supplies the ingredients for the pap, and the teachers organize the students so that each one receives his or her share.

It is noteworthy that the individuals who are engaged in these activities are not receiving any salary. They only receive a quantity of food products as a form of payment, in a system known as "work for food."

Water Shortage Creates Epidemics

The general health of the district merits particular attention. In a brief conversation with Americo Jose Antonio, medical technician and district health director, we learned that at one time the district had four health centers and six health posts. Because of the war, the latter were reduced to only one, located in the district seat. [sentence as published]

These health units, devoted principally to prevention and cure, are receiving various kinds of assistance, primarily nursing supplies and medicines, from World Vision.

Americo Antonio said that the district has recently been ravaged by two epidemics; namely, cholera (with 390 cases and 44 deaths) and bloody diarrhea (with 2,000 cases and 13 deaths), which have contributed greatly to the rise in the general mortality rate from 9 to 12 percent.

"The problem has been aggravated, first, by the fact that the medicines administered have met with resistance from the diseases and, second, by the fact that the people

are not coming to the health posts until they are already in an advanced stage of dehydration," he said.

He indicated that the principal causes for these epidemics were the poor state of health of the people and the crowding of large numbers of people in very limited spaces.

"The water shortage in our district is the other major cause of the diseases and, to some extent, until the shortage is overcome, we will continue to have problems of this kind," he stressed.

Swaziland

Soldiers Arrest Political Activist Over Pamphlets

MB2007102593 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 20 Jul 93 p 1

[Report by Vusie Ginindza]

[Text] There was drama at Lundzi area in the early hours of Sunday [18 July] over the weekend when a night vigil was abruptly stopped by armed soldiers who arrested political activist, Mr Professor Dlamini.

Mr Dlamini was arrested on suspicion that he was responsible for distributing a consignment of political pamphlets in some parts of the area. Mr Dlamini is said to have gone to the vigil to attend a cleaning gathering following the death of a relative.

President of the Swaziland Youth Congress (Swayoco), Mr Benedict Tsabedze, is said to have received the news about his colleague's arrest by the army.

"I don't know as to what those pamphlets carried, but all I know is that he was arrested as a result of the discovery of the pamphlets by the army. As to where they kept him, or what has happened to him now, I really cannot say," he said.

However, mystery on the disappearance of Mr Dlamini deepened when both headquarters of the Army and the police denied having received the reports.

"I may have to check from Nhlangano barracks where the Lundzi camp reports. But that will have to be tomorrow (today)," said Umbutfo [the warrior] Swaziland Defence Force spokesman Captain Gcina Shabangu.

"We wouldn't know unless he has been handed over to us by the army," said police spokesman, Inspector Azaria Ndzimandze.

"I have checked with the Bhunya police and it's like they have not received any from the army on that part of the country," he said. [sentence as published]

Zambia

UK To Write Off Country's 46.6 Billion-Kwacha Debt

MB1507114993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0857 GMT 15 Jul 93

[Text] Lusaka July 15 SAPA—Britain on Thursday [15 July] formally signed an agreement to write off Zambia's 46.6 billion kwacha debt, the equivalent of 56 million pounds sterling.

Zambian Finance Minister Ronald Penza and British High Commissioner to Zambia Peter Hinchcliffe signed the deal at the Ministry of Finance headquarters in Lusaka.

Zambia's opposition parties and the general public have vehemently complained about the harsh conditions brought about by the structural adjustment programme which has triggered high price spirals for consumer goods and services.

Mr Hinchcliffe said the gesture reflected Britain's confidence and support for Zambia's economic and political reform programme.

Earlier, a spokesman for the British High Commission announced that Mr Hinchcliffe would leave Zambia next month to take up another diplomatic appointment elsewhere.

Mr Hinchcliffe would be replaced by Alvin Neilson, who would take up his appointment in October. He was currently ambassador to Chile, the high commission said.

Lozi Loyalists Demand Secession of Western Province

MB1907083593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0751 GMT 19 Jul 93

[Text] Lusaka July 19 SAPA—Lozi loyalists have demanded the secession of Zambia's Western Province from the rest of the country against their lawyers' advice.

The hardcore Lozi secessionists resolved on Saturday [17 July] at Limulunga's Sikalo-Kuta (the Lozi royal court) to secede from the rest of Zambia.

But, lawyers Richard Ngenda, Nosiku Kawanambulu and Munalula Lisimba advised that secession was difficult because of current legislation, reported the government-owned Zambia DAILY MAIL newspaper on Monday.

"The country's laws are not in favour of such action," the newspaper quoted Mr Ngenda as saying.

Maxwell Mututwa, former member of parliament for Sinjembela, suggested on Saturday that the Western Province revert to the pre-independence name of "Barotseland Protectorate".

"When the province secedes, we should send envoys to Britain, Botswana, Lesotho and South Africa because of our traditional ties that we have with these countries," Mr Mututwa said.

Niger

National Assembly Issues Statement on Soldiers' Action

AB1707145593 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1900 GMT 16 Jul 93

[Statement issued by the National Assembly in Niamey on 16 July]

[Text] In an extraordinary session held from 14 to 16 July, the National Assembly examined the events that occurred in our country following the demands and demonstrations organized by soldiers in some garrisons.

On 14 July, we heard a message from the minister of national defense and the minister of interior. The National Assembly feels that the action of the soldiers—arresting civilian and military people, an attempt to occupy the premises of the national radio—constitutes a violation of republican law, beginning with the military law. The National Assembly condemns such actions and reminds those responsible of the provisions of Article 30 of the Constitution, which says: Every Niger citizen, either civilian or military, has the sacred duty to always respect the constitution and legal provisions of the Republic.

While the National Assembly is happy about the restoration of calm to the barracks, it encourages the government to quickly restore order and discipline within the national Armed Forces to make it a republican army. It also encourages the government to conduct detailed investigations in order to find those responsible for the actions in order to definitively end such acts which are detrimental to national peace.

Furthermore, the National Assembly recommends, first, that the government pay particular attention to the problems of the Armed Forces because of the peculiar nature of their mission.

Second, the government should continue to inform and sensitize the public on the rights and duties of citizens in a country where there is a rule of law.

President Appeals for Emergency Food Aid

AB1807071593 Dakar PANA in French 1557 GMT 15 Jul 93

[Text] Niamey, 15 Jul (ANP/PANA)—Niger President Mahamane Ousmane has made an urgent appeal to the international community for emergency food aid to famine victims in the north and east of the country.

Addressing some 20 diplomats accredited to Niger at a meeting on 14 July, Ousmane described the situation in certain regions of eastern and northern Niger as "very alarming" and called for swift "action to avert the danger." He said the situation was so serious that cases of death due to insufficient food or inadequate medical

care have been reported. He explained that there is an exodus at a sustained rate from disaster areas to the south of the country.

President Ousmane's appeal was favorably received by UN organizations, including the World Food Program, UNDP [UN Development Program], and UNICEF, which dispatched a mission to the Damergou area to assess the situation. According to the UN representative in Niamey, the report prepared by the mission is very preoccupying.

He told the diplomats that "the prevailing situation in this region is very alarming and must appeal to the conscience of all." He therefore invited other countries to join them and stressed the need for an emergency donors' meeting.

On 25 June, Prime Minister Mahamadou Issoufou appealed to the international community for emergency aid to save some 200,000 famine victims. Issoufou received firm pledges from the (?United States), Italy, the EEC, Germany, and several charitable organizations.

It will be recalled that Niger recorded a 48,000 metric-ton food deficit during the previous farming season. Niger then alerted the international community to the danger threatening thousands of people in the deficit areas. An emergency operation was launched two weeks ago to help the people.

Nigeria

Government Invalidates Court Jurisdiction on Elections

LD1907203593 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 19 Jul 93

[Text] The federal government has promulgated a decree ousting [as heard] the jurisdiction of any court in any case relating to the 12 June presidential elections. Known as the Presidential Election Invalidation of Court Order Decree 41 of 1993, it voids any pronouncements made by any court which relates to the conduct, the holding, or release of the result of that election. Any appeal instituted in any court before the commencement of the decree relating to the 12 June elections shall be null and void.

The Decree 41 said: Notwithstanding anything contained in the Nigerian Constitution, the African Charter on Human and People's Rights Act, or any other enactment, no action shall be brought before any court on account of anything done or purported to be done in respect of the decree. The Presidential Election Invalidation of Court Order Decree Number 41 takes effect from 22 June 1993.

Electoral Commission Reiterates Call for Cooperation

AB1907215593 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 19 Jul 93

[Text] Meanwhile, NEC [National Electoral Commission] has reiterated its call for cooperation and support from all Nigerians in its efforts to solve the political problem in the country.

In a statement in Abuja, the commission reminds the nation that it is a scheduled statutory body entrenched in the constitution of the country, emphasizing that its tenure and functions should, therefore, not be a subject of controversy and tainted comments.

The statement further said it should be clearly understood that the reconstituted NEC is not part of the controversy and circumstances surrounding the cancellation of the 12 June presidential election.

The commission reassured Nigerians that its obligations to the nation will be discharged with absolute impartiality and neutrality as demanded by the trust given to it.

Abiola Calls For Resignation of NEC Chairman

AB1907200293 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 19 Jul 93

[Excerpt] In Nigeria, Chief Moshood Abiola is still seething from the annulment of the 12 June presidential elections, which he said he had won. The Social Democratic Party [SDP] candidate has launched a new attack targetting the National Electoral Commission [NEC] and its chairman, Professor Okon Uya. According to Chief Abiola, the new chairman is not the right person for the job. Is that right, Lucien Mpoungui?

[Mpoungui] According to the SDP candidate, the new NEC chairman led the team sent by President Babangida to understudy the military regime in South America. Prof. Okon Uya was, in fact, the Nigerian ambassador to Argentina and three other Latin American countries. Chief Abiola infers that the NEC chairman is a pupil of military dictatorships and adds that he is not the right person to bring democracy to Nigeria. Chief Abiola has even gone a step further by issuing a 24-hour ultimatum to the NEC chairman to resign. If he does not, Chief Abiola will reveal certain facts that would force him to resign in disgrace.

Chief Abiola has already launched a similar attack on NEC Secretary Mohamed Kagara by questioning his integrity and credibility. Chief Abiola is thus questioning the integrity of the newly reconstituted NEC and its leaders. Kagara resigned two days after Chief Abiola

revealed that he belonged to Bashir Othman Tofa's National Republican Convention. [passage omitted]

Rights Campaigners Held Under 'Security Threat' Decree

AB1907105093 Paris AFP in English 2216 GMT 18 Jul 93

[Excerpts] Lagos, July 19 (AFP) [dateline as received]—Nigeria's foremost human rights campaigner Dr. Beko Ransome-Kuti and two lawyers have been detained under a decree allowing them to be held without trial for a renewable period of up to six weeks, the Committee for the Defence of Human Rights (CDHR) said on Sunday [18 July]. The three who were arrested on July 7 were remanded in custody on Thursday by a court in Abuja and were informed the next day that they were being held under the so-called "Decree-2" which covers people regarded as a state security threat.

Ransome-Kuti and lawyers Gani Fawehinmi and Femi Falana, were detained after clashes in Lagos in which at least 17 persons were killed. The court ordered them to be remanded in custody until September 30 on charges of "conspiracy" and "sedition". [passage omitted]

The CDHR said in a statement that the three were shown on Friday their detention orders under "Decree-2" dated July 7. Since Friday, relatives, lawyers and physicians have been denied access to men, the group stated. Falana's wife said in a statement Sunday here that she had been denied permission to see her husband on Saturday [17 July]. The CDHR said the appearance of the three in court on Thursday was an "attempt to cloak the illegality of their detention with a semblance of due process".

Army Destroys Over 200 Rockets Left From Biafran War

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[Text] Lagos, July 18 (AFP)—More than 200 rockets scattered in parts of two south eastern states since the Nigerian civil war were located and destroyed within the first half of this year, the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) reported Sunday [18 July]. The Biafran war raged for 30 months before it ended in January 1970.

Nigerian Army and police bomb disposal experts destroyed the rockets found in Benue and neighbouring Cross River State, NAN said, quoting the current edition of SOJA, the Army news bulletin. No member of the bomb disposal team suffered any serious injury when the bombs were being destroyed, said the bulletin, published every two months.

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